The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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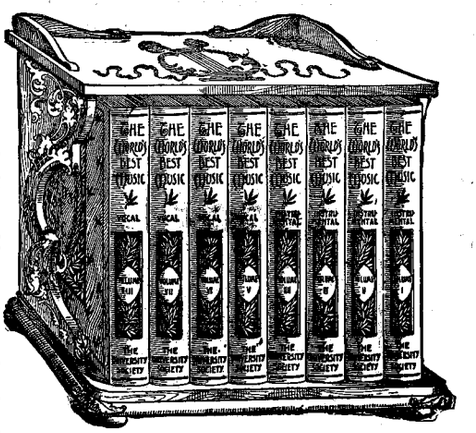

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THE ADVANCE ON PEKING.

THE flood of light that illuminated the Chinese situation last week, after a dark month of doubt and despair, seems to have awakened the military commanders at Tien-Tsin to renewed energy. The most welcome news, of course, was the assurance that the besieged legations were still holding out, after having been under almost constant fire of shot and shell for weeks; and the newspapers immediately drew the inference that a foe that could not with artillery capture the frail brick buildings of the legations is not very formidable. These attacks, it appears from the Peking despatches, were the work, not of a disorderly mob, but of Chinese regulars; and Dr. Morrison, the London *Times* correspondent, who is among the besieged, says that the anti-foreign hostilities were urged on and commended by imperial edicts, altho he does not profess to know whether these edicts were issued by the Empress-Dowager's government, or by a new ruler who was usurping the throne. Additional evidence to show that the present ruler of China is behind and in control of the anti-foreign hostilities is revealed, it is believed, by Viceroy Li Hung Chang's attempt to stop the advance on Peking by offering to put the beleaguered ministers in communication with their governments or deliver them at Tien-Tsin if the relief expedition were abandoned. Secretary Hay's reply to this offer is considered by the American press a strong diplomatic stroke. He wrote:

"Free communication with our representatives in Peking is demanded as a matter of absolute right, and not as a favor. Since the Chinese Government admits that it possesses the power to give communication, it puts itself in an unfriendly attitude by denying it. No negotiations seem advisable until the Chinese Government shall have put the diplomatic representatives of the powers in full and free communication with their respective governments and removed all danger to their lives and liberty. We would urge Earl Li earnestly to advise the imperial authorities of China to place themselves in friendly communication and cooperation with the relief expedition. They are assuming a heavy responsibility in acting otherwise."

The advance on the Chinese capital was begun during the last days of July by the Russians and Japanese. The newspapers think that the long delay, which they declare "intolerable," was caused by the inability to choose a commander for the allied army. The Russians and Japanese seem to have finally started without waiting for the rest, and they are reported to be acting independently of each other. The attempted concert, in short, seems to have resulted only in delay, and has been abandoned. The American troops, according to the official despatches, are hampered by inadequate facilities for landing their equipment and supplies, and a large per cent. of the Ninth Regiment is on the sick list. The British contingent, the Chefu correspondents report, is the most dilatory of all, while the German force is too small yet to cut much of a figure. A large Chinese army is said to be barring the road to Peking, but its efficiency is still an unknown quantity.

The small Russo-Chinese war in Manchuria and along the Amur River seems to be growing hotter, with honors about even between the two contestants. The anti-foreign violence still seems to be confined to the northeastern provinces, altho uneasiness is evident throughout the empire. The Chinese navy has taken no part in the hostilities; most of the Chinese ships are being watched by a British squadron at the mouth of the Yangtse River.

Why We Are Going to Peking.—"Rescue is not the only errand which takes our troops and flag with those of other civilized lands to Peking. A mere occupation of Peking will accomplish nothing unless more is done. The mere restoration of missionary and merchant, reparation and indemnity, will still leave substantial success with the Government which has with impunity encouraged mob and massacre. Great crimes have been committed. . . . . .

"Justice must be done for these great crimes, preferably by the Chinese Government, acting under foreign dictation, or, if not, by an international court sitting at Peking. Details are nothing. The one necessary issue and outcome is that high officials, perfectly well known for their share, direct and indirect, in these appalling offenses, shall be brought to justice. One such lesson, before the official class of China, will render all the interior safe to foreigners, their residence and their trade. Since the head official of Damascus, for permitting massacre, was hung by the French army of occupation in 1860, no European has ever been killed in a Turkish massacre.

"If this example is followed, if justice is done at Peking on all officials responsible, not for war or resistance, but for massacre and the attack on the legations, the conservative, progressive,

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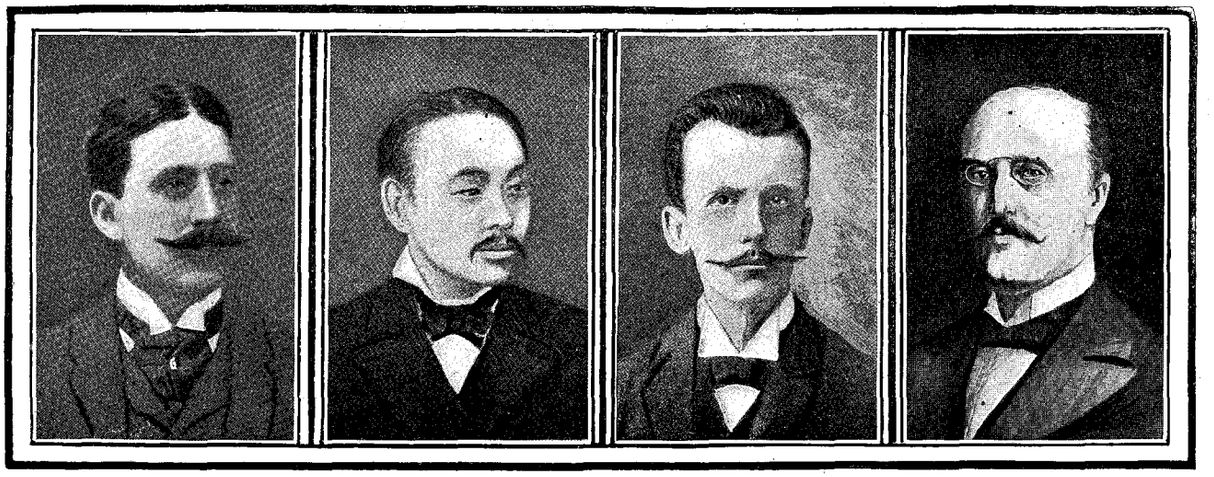


BARON VON KETTELER, German Minister. Killed in June.

BARON NISHI, Japanese Minister.

DR. ARTHUR VON ROSTHORN, Austrian Minister.

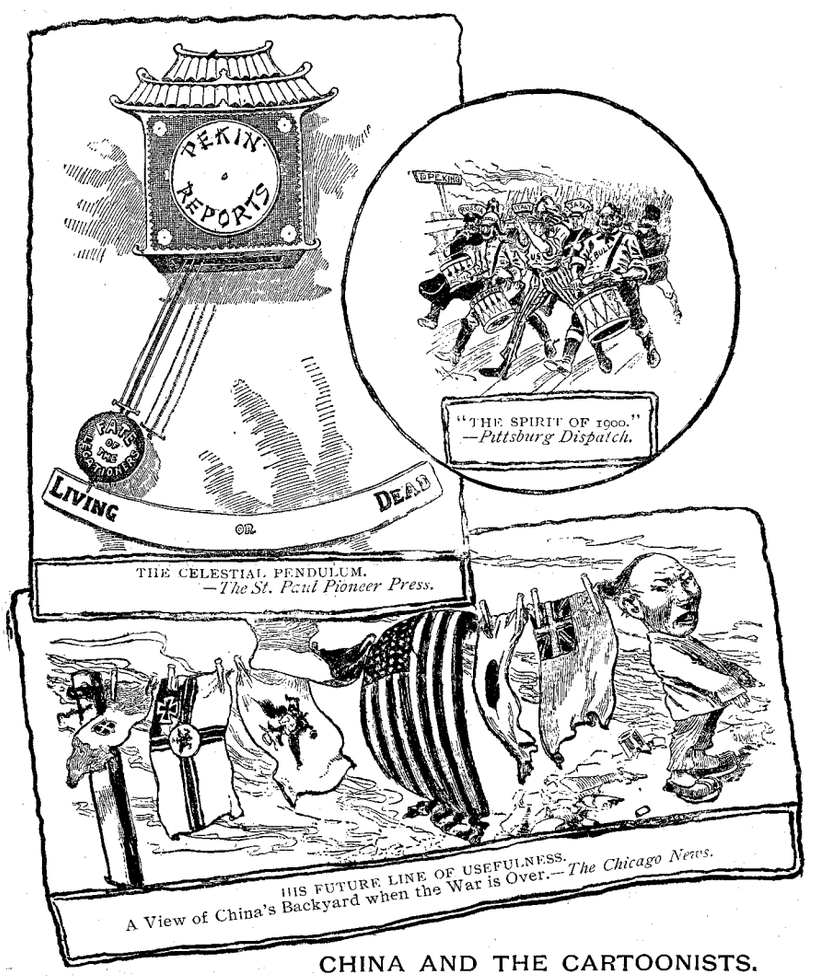
M. MICHEL DE GIERS, Russian Minister.

MINISTERS IN PEKING.

The current newspaper portraits of M. de Giers are portraits of the present minister's father, who died about six years ago

and peaceful party in the Chinese official class will be in a position to control and direct the future policy of the empire. After some such lesson it will be possible to carry out the ultimate end proposed by Secretary Hay in interference, the maintenance of the imperial government and administration. Well organized, served by statesmen of astute ability, it alone can keep China intact, open to trade, and advancing in improvement and prosperity."—*The Philadelphia Press.*

American Policy Vindicated.—"There is no idle boasting in claiming for the United States the distinction of leadership in the operations now being conducted in China. It is true that at times this country has stood entirely apart from all the rest and in disagreement with them—as, for example, in the attack upon the Taku forts. The United States Government has also been the target for much ridicule, if not denunciation; as in the case of its belief in the safety of the legations. Nevertheless the policy of this Government has throughout exerted a marked influence over the policies and the acts of others. The progress and disclosure of events have in a noteworthy manner vindicated the correctness of the American policy. The powers have come more and more to look to the United States for direction and for the initiative. And so by natural and logical processes this country has become the leader of the concert. How long that leadership will last we may not say. The time will come when the legitimate and beneficent purposes of the United States in China will have been accomplished. Then this country will withdraw from the campaign. It will be for the others to determine whether they will do the same or will go under other leadership to other ends."—*The New York Tribune.*



CHINA AND THE CARTOONISTS.

Causes of Anti-Foreign Feeling in China.—"Many a time have I been asked by thoughtful and patriotic Chinese when the end would come and China cease to be an independent state. All her finest harbors have already been taken; there is not a place on her coast where her fleet can rendezvous, except by the grace of foreigners. Port Arthur, a fortified harbor, on which millions were spent, has been leased to Russia; Wei-hai-Wei, with its fortifications, on the coast of Shan-tung, to England; Kiao-Chou, also in Shan-tung, with the finest bay on the coast of China, large enough to accommodate the fleets of the world, to Germany; and Kwang-Chau bay, on the southern coast of Kwang-tung, to France. There would be some justification for these seizures—for seizures they are, tho called only 'leases'—if they had been made in retaliation for broken pledges, for crimes for which the Government was responsible; but every one knows that, with the apparent exception of Kiao-Chou, and the exception is apparent only, they are all due to the mutual fears and mutual jealousies of foreign states. The sovereignty of China over her own domain is not recognized; he who is strong enough may take what

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he pleases, and his neighbor, lest the balance of power be broken, may go and do the same. That under such circumstances the wrath of the people is aroused is no matter for wonder. The West can not sow the wind in the East without having later to meet the terrible necessity of reaping the whirlwind. . . I trust that when the present fierce uprising is put down, when peace is restored to the distracted empire, and the time for the settlement of claims has come, this painful fact will not be forgotten."—*George B. Smyth, President of the Anglo-China College in Fuchau, in the North American Review.*

IS SILVER OR IMPERIALISM THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE?

THE newspapers seem unable to agree on the issue on which they will fight out the 1900 campaign. Not only do the Democratic and Republican papers disagree on the question whether silver or imperialism is the main issue, but the Democrats of the East and South disagree with the Democrats of the West, and the Republicans of the West disagree with the Republicans of the East. One finds the Western Republicans agreeing with the Eastern and Southern Democrats that silver is not an issue, while the Western Democrats and the Eastern Republicans contend stoutly that it is the paramount one. This confusion leads the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.) to remark that "if President McKinley proves that imperialism is not an issue and Mr. Bryan demonstrates that 16 to 1 is not an issue, the campaign will be wonderfully clarified."

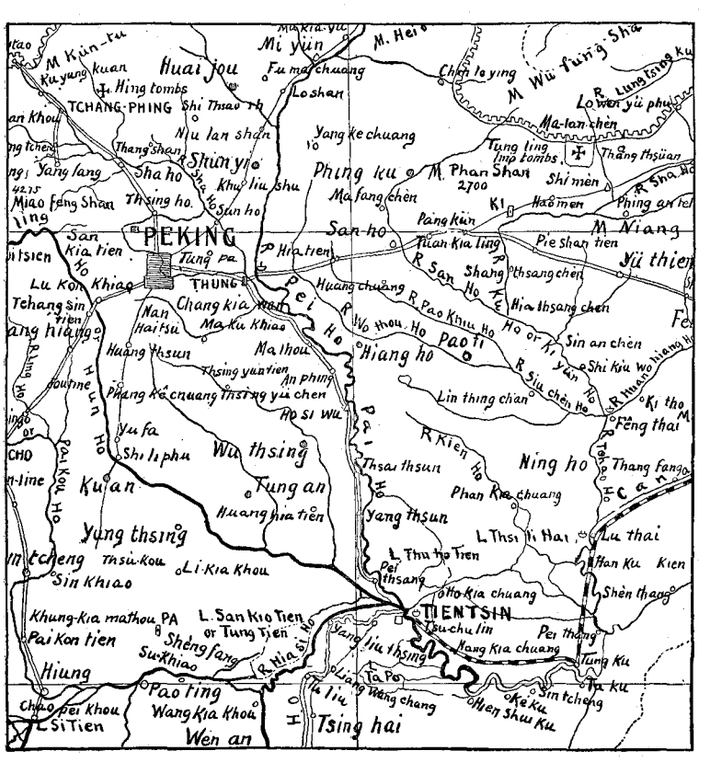
Mr. Bryan has made little or no mention of silver in his speeches since his nomination, and the New York *Journal* (Dem.) declares that "free silver is not in politics," and believes that the mass of the Democratic Party is so unfriendly to silver that a free coinage bill "could not pass a Congress composed entirely of Democrats." Col. A. K. McClure, too, editor of the Philadelphia *Times* (Ind.), says that the silver issue "has been settled by the sovereign power of the nation, and no verdict in the present national contest can in any degree affect it." The main issues, he declares, "are the questions of an imperial policy that is an absolute revolutionary departure from the corner-stones of our free institutions, and an equally imperial business policy concentrating the power of regulating the cost of the necessaries of life in organized monopolies." So, too, thinks the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.), which says: "Free Silver is not an issue in this fight. The republic established by the fathers is in peril, and every personal and economic and factional objection should be laid aside until the victory has been won." The New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.) takes a similar view; and the Mobile *Register* (Dem.), while it likes free silver no more now than it did in 1896, regards imperialism as a far greater evil, and will support Bryan. The Washington *Times* (Dem.) observes: "In one respect we are compelled to confess that we agree with our esteemed Republican contemporaries and admit that this is a single-issue campaign. But the issue is not silver. The real, all-containing issue before the people is: Shall the country be turned over to Hanna and his allies for another four years to be taxed and looted for their sole account and enrichment, as it has been ever since the inauguration of William McKinley in March, 1897? That is the burning question and the paramount one."

The Republican papers of the East, on the other hand, maintain that 16 to 1 is the main issue. The New York *Sun* (Rep)., for example, says:

"For four years the Hon. William Jennings Bryan has been paramount in his party. He is now its absolute lord and boss.

"For four years he has been going up and down, talking of free silver. It has been and is his paramount issue. He has taken up anti-imperialism and anti-trusts, but they are the mere garnish of his first, great and only issue, silver. He holds that the money power, devoted to gold, is the root of all evil. To his mind, trusts and imperialism are only emanations and modifications of the money trust, but tentacles of one stupendous octopus; and everything that is out of joint in the frame of things was put out of joint by the crime of 1873. . . .

"Yet the Democratic platform makers would have us believe that this paramount issue of Mr. Bryan's, which he has advocated with such passionate enthusiasm and damnable iteration, is not paramount!"



TIEN-TSIN TO PEKING.

Section of the map in use in the War Department in Washington. The distance from Tien-Tsin to Peking is 79 miles.
—*From the Army and Navy Register.*

The Richmond *Times* (Gold Dem.) says that if the Democrats and Mr. Bryan do not intend to carry out the silver pledge in the platform, then they "are playing false with the Populists and Free Silver Republicans, who have promised their support for this plank only. If Mr. Bryan were elected and did not do all in his power to help silver, he would be a traitor to these people, who trust him so implicitly." The Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) says: "It is certainly never safe to vote for a man whom you believe to be dangerous, because you think that he will be so handicapped that he can do no harm. By voting for Bryan we may create a tendency that will not be checked until the Presidency and both houses of Congress are in the hands of the silverites." The Nashville *Banner* (Ind.) says, too, that "it is a simple absurdity to talk of ignoring the 16-to-1 plank in the platform. That is really the only substantial issue in the campaign. The loud blast against 'imperialism,' which the platform alleges to be paramount, is fustian." The Providence *Journal* (Ind. Rep.) thinks that Bryan himself is the paramount issue. It says: "Four years ago the question of national honor was involved, but it was financial honor. To-day there is no institution of orderly government that is not threatened by the revolutionaries who have captured the Democratic Party. . . . The character of Mr. Bryan is, therefore, the real issue in this campaign."

Turning now to the Western press, one finds the Colorado Springs *Gazette* (Rep.) urging the supposed

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MR. MCKINLEY: "Theodore, please be less boisterous. See how quiet and dignified Mr. Stevenson is."
MR. BRYAN: "Adlai, liven up a little, can't you? Just notice how Teddy there whoops it up." —*The Chicago News.*

BOTH IN IT.
MARK H. (to J. K. Jones): "It's great stuff when you once get to like it, isn't it, Jonesey?" —*The New York Herald.*

CANDIDATES AND MANAGERS IN CARICATURE.

Democratic indifference to silver as a point against that party. It says:

"When the Democratic resolutions committee of the national convention showed 23 States, casting 287 electoral votes, against silver, and 21 States, casting 157 votes, for silver, it finally and decisively removed silver as an issue from the present campaign. . . .

"The record of the Kansas City convention, considered by itself or in connection with the probable action of the Democratic Party in the event of its success in the coming election, shows unmistakably that the party is opposed to silver and would elect no Congress favorable to free coinage.

"This is further demonstrated by the fact that in the larger and more important States no Democratic platform has indorsed free coinage, and if the representatives of that party in those States are elected to Congress, they will be as surely against any free-coinage bill that may be presented as any Republican member of the house.

"The silver plank in the Democratic platform is merely a concession to the silver sentiment of the West and to Mr. Bryan's ideas of consistency. It was adopted with that distinct understanding. It represents merely a disingenuous attempt to persuade Western Republicans that the Democratic Party intends to do something for silver."

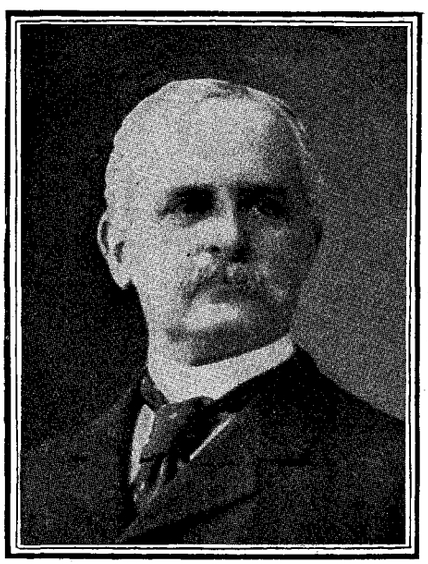
The Denver *Republican* (Rep.), too, does not believe that Bryan can do anything for silver, and says that "unquestionably great numbers of Silver Republicans are rapidly drifting back into the straight Republican Party, and if the movement continues throughout the campaign at its present rate of speed, nobody need be surprised to see Colorado give a majority for McKinley and expansion." The Salt Lake *Tribune* (Ind.) says that "no one is discussing silver in Utah. The silver miners even are not concerned about it. Not $13 could be raised to try to reawaken interest in the subject. Men know that it is as useless now as it would be to try to dam the Mississippi in a spring flood."

The Denver *News* (Ind.), however, declares that "no matter what other issues may receive merited prominence, it is the truth, as *The News* has asserted for months, that the fiercest conflict will center around the money question. The financial ring knows very well that it is possible for the silver parties not only to elect a silver President and a silver House, but to redeem the Senate at this election. It knows, too, that even if it is able to hold the Senate now the success of Mr. Bryan will be followed by a silver Senate two years hence. With perfect union of the silver parties the restoration of free coinage is nearer now than it has been at any time in the past twenty years." The Salt Lake *Herald* (Dem.) tells its readers to "remember that the culmination of the gold-standard policy will reduce silver bullion to a price which will close substantially every mine in Utah worked for silver, or for silver and lead," and to "remember that if Bryan may not immediately make a gain for bimetalism, he can at least prevent further backward steps." The Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (Dem.) says: "Those leaders who are going about telling people that the silver issue is dead; that it was put in the platform as a mere matter of form, and that imperialism is the leading issue, are unwise and disingenuous, and unwise because disingenuous. . . . The chief issue of this campaign is the financial question, which includes not only currency reform, but a curbing of the rapacity of the trusts. This is the issue demanded by the masses."

An example of a Western Republican paper, however, that believes that the silver issue is paramount is seen in the Sioux Falls (N. D.) *Argus-Leader*, which says that the "Democrats are trying to keep silver in the background until after the election, and then, victory won on false issues, the country would be led such a wild dance as men now living have never seen, and would not want to see again. That this is the intention of the men who are now leading what is left of the Democratic party, no one can for one moment doubt, who has followed the developments of the past few months."

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ITALY.

THE selection of ex-Gov. Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts as ambassador to the Italian court, in place of Gen. William F. Draper, who has resigned, meets with favorable comment, especially in New England, where he is well known. The Springfield *Republican* says that "when the current New England newspapers reach ex-Governor Wolcott he will find them very pleasant reading. Everybody thinks that he would creditably represent us in Rome." The Boston *Post* regards it as "peculiarly fortunate that one of such eminent qualifications for the place as Mr. Wolcott possesses should be available at this time." The Boston *Herald* declares him "very nearly the ideal man for this mission," and the Hartford *Courant* agrees that "the country is the gainer whenever it gets such men as Wolcott for its foreign representatives." His career is sketched as follows by the New York *Herald:*



ROGER WOLCOTT.

"Roger Wolcott is fifty-three years old and was born in Boston. His great-great-grandfather, after whom he was named, was governor of Connecticut and second in command of the famous expedition which captured Louisburg in 1745. His great-grandfather, Oliver Wolcott, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, major-general in the American Revolution, and

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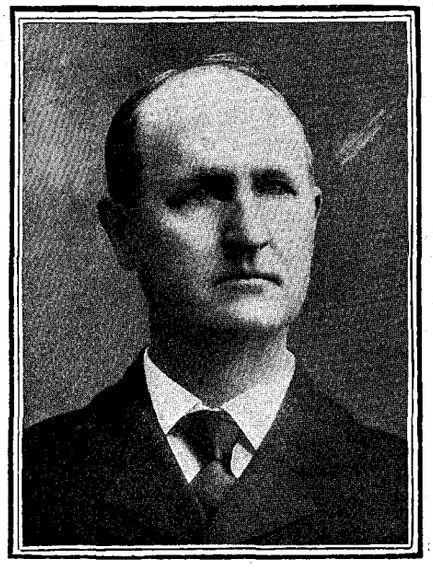
governor of Connecticut at the time of his death. His grandfather, Frederick Wolcott, was for more than thirty years judge of probate in Connecticut.

"Roger Wolcott was graduated from Harvard in 1870 and was the orator of his class. He was graduated from the Harvard Law School four years later. He served in the Common Council of Boston in 1877–79, and in 1882–84 sat in the state House of Representatives. He was elected lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts in 1892–93–94–95. On the death of Governor Greenhalge, in March, 1896, he became acting governor and was elected governor in the fall. He was reelected in 1897. He married, in 1874, Miss Edith Prescott, a descendant of Col. William Prescott, of Bunker Hill fame, and a granddaughter of William H. Prescott, the historian.

"Mr. Wolcott is wealthy, cultivated, a good speaker, a hard worker, has a fine presence and pleasing manner, and has shown that he possesses a high order of administrative ability. He is a Republican, but in 1884 he voted for Grover Cleveland."

NEGRO DISFRANCHISEMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

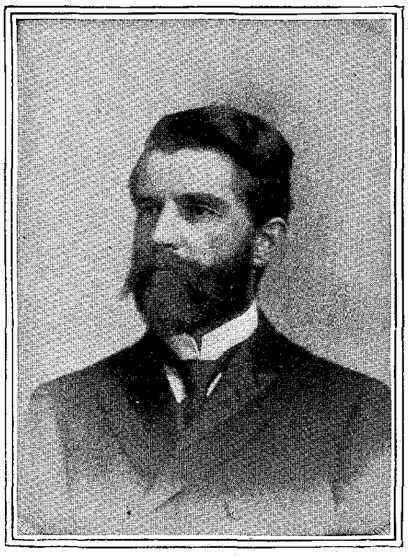
NO one, North or South, pretends that the Constitutional amendment adopted on Thursday of last week in North Carolina has for its object anything else than the disfranchisement of nearly all the negroes in the State without the disfranchisement of any of the white men. The Raleigh (N. C.) correspondent of the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) reports that "the Democratic Party's leaders do not mince words as to their intentions in framing the proposed constitutional amendment regarding negro disfranchisement. According to their own admission its object is to take away the negro's right of suffrage, lawfully or unlawfully; to disguise this act under the pretense of an educational qualification; to allow all white men to vote, whether illiterate or not; in short, to fatally cripple the Republican Party in the State." The belief that no white man, not otherwise disqualified, will be barred from the polls by the amendment is testified to by the white men of Reidsville, N. C., who have executed a bond to pay $1,000 into the school fund in the event of any such disfranchisement. The Reidsville *Review* (Dem.) says: "The $1,000 will be promptly paid to the school fund in the event of any native-born white man being disfranchised by the adoption of the amendment who otherwise would be entitled to vote." The important section of the amendment is Section 4, which provides an educational qualification for the franchise that will bar out most of the negroes, and contains the "grandfather clause" that will admit the illiterate white man. It reads as follows:



CHARLES B. AYCOCK (DEM.),
The New Governor of North Carolina.

"Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the constitution in the English language; and before he shall be entitled to vote he shall have paid, on or before the 1st day of May of the year in which he proposes to vote, his poll-tax for the previous year as prescribed by article v., section 1, of the constitution; but no male person who was on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failing to possess the educational qualification herein prescribed, provided he shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to December 1, 1908."

Senator Marion Butler (Pop.) tried to speak in various parts of the State against the amendment, but was prevented by armed gatherings of "red shirts," who prevented him from leaving the trains, and even threatened his life. Others who tried to speak against the amendment were similarly treated. No serious disturbances on election day were reported, however. Senator Butler's term will expire next year, and as the Democrats now control the state government, it is not thought likely that he will be returned to the Senate. Charles B. Aycock (Dem.) was chosen governor of North Carolina in last week's election.



SENATOR MARION BUTLER.

Most of the Northern press look upon North Carolina's act with deep disfavor. The Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind. Rep.) declares it to be "reactionary, in nullification of the United States Constitution, and a partial step back to the old pro-slavery régime"; and the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), commenting on the fact that large numbers of the negroes, frightened by the "red shirt" demonstrations, did not attempt to vote, says: "We have seen a great many strange things of late years, but hardly anything has been recorded so remarkable as this disfranchisement of a race without the opposing votes of that race because it does not dare to cast them." Numbers of Republican papers do not miss the opportunity to note that it is the same party that is demanding political rights for the Filipinos and Porto Ricans that is

A QUESTION OF IMPERIALISM.
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

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denying those rights to its fellow citizens at home. Thus the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind. Rep.) remarks: "The Democrats of North Carolina profess to stand for the doctrine that the Constitution follows the flag. Has it followed the flag into their own State, so far as the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments are concerned?" The Topeka *Capital* (Rep.) says: "This is the only real imperialism in the United States. It is Democratic imperialism at home. It ill becomes the party which for forty years has pocketed the vote of eleven States at every state and national election without taking the trouble to make the count of ballots recorded, whose history during this period has been a history of suppression of 'the consent of the governed,' and which has made election stealing a fine art, to bluster in its national platform about the 'imperialism' of the Republican Party."

The Democratic papers of the South look at the matter in quite a different light. The Wilmington (N. C.) *Morning Star* (Dem.), the New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.), and other Southern papers recall that the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the United States Constitution was obtained only by the aid of the legislatures of the Southern States in 1869 and 1870, when the Southern States were under military rule, and the legislatures were composed almost entirely of negroes, who were therefore voting to enfranchise themselves, a proceeding which the Southern press regard as rather remarkable.

Most of the papers, however, turn from the theoretical aspect of the matter to the practical. In North Carolina the Republicans, mostly negroes, had fused with the Populists and defeated the Democrats. To let the Richmond *Times* (Ind. Dem.) continue the narrative:

"The result of this election was to place illiterate and incompetent negroes in the majority of the minor offices in the eastern part of North Carolina. The white citizens then found themselves brought into daily contact with negro justices of the peace, negro policemen, negro clerks of the court, negro sheriffs and deputy sheriffs; and the remainder of the offices were filled almost universally by white men of utterly inferior character. Now, the result of this situation was a practical denial of justice and protection to the property-owning part of the population. Houses were openly looted by the policemen themselves; the negroes were incited to lawlessness, and the administration of justice was denied by the negro officials. The State was overrun by negro tramps, who, hearing of the paradise that there existed, came from Georgia and South Carolina in hordes. The negro workmen who had for a long time lived in North Carolina, remained in many cases quiet and docile, but they were incited by their women and their preachers to lawlessness, which the authorities were either unable or unwilling to repress, and North Carolina, so far as the eastern section is concerned, was advancing with terrific rapidity to that degree of civilization which has made Haiti so justly famous.

"To state this proposition is enough to show the necessity for seeking by every possible means to avoid it, and that the necessity was both apparent and real is shown by the fact that men in all walks and stations of life, preachers, bankers, lawyers and merchants, doctors and railroad men, driven by the common need of protecting their homes and their civilization, banded together to disfranchise that part of the population which had shown itself so unfit to govern. We know of more than one prominent citizen connected with large industries, who had made up his mind definitely to abandon North Carolina as an uninhabitable part of the world if negro domination were to continue. That such men have found it possible to remain there can not be regarded by any fair-minded paper or person as a subject of grief. The situation at present is one that is based fundamentally upon a desire to place the administration of justice and the protection of property in North Carolina in the hands of those who are able and willing to administer that trust. It has not for its object the sole desire to disfranchise the negro because he is a negro. It does not desire to deprive him of his rights as a human being, and as an American by adoption, to own property, to be educated, to be protected and to be allowed to vote if he shows himself fitted. It does mean that the white men who own property and who do appreciate these institutions, which they have inherited from generations of sturdy ancestors, do not intend to allow themselves to be driven from their State by an invasion of a foreign race, which is none the less an invasion because it is under the guise and form of law."

GENERAL PRINSLOO'S SURRENDER.

THE surrender of the Free State General Prinsloo, last week, with some 2,200 of his men, brought the South African war into notice again after a long eclipse by events in China. Prinsloo's command was part of the army of General De Wet, the Free State commander. De Wet has been harassing Lord Roberts's forces in the eastern part of the Free State for several months past, capturing small detachments, burning bridges, cutting the railroad, delaying important operations, and upsetting the plans of the British commander. It is said that General Botha, the Transvaal commander, would have surrendered long ago if it had not been for De Wet's example of persistence, and President Kruger, it is said, is also kept in good heart by the determined example of President Steyn. Now that one of De Wet's generals has given up the fight, however, the British are hoping that the idea of surrender may occur to De Wet himself, who evidently has not thought of it before, and that the other commanders may follow his lead into the British camp. Says the Philadelphia *Press*:

GENERAL DE WET.

"As Prinsloo, who was operating near Bethlehem, but hardly with 5,000 men, is out of the fight, it looks as if the rounding up of De Wet and Steyn somewhere near-by would be the next feat of the British arms in the Orange River Colony, leaving General Botha and the mere handful with him in the Transvaal as the last commands whose operations can prolong the war. It is already war in name only, but, as the past fortnight has shown, this does not prevent the Boers from nagging the British forces in a most depressing manner. This month, however, should see the ragged ends gathered up and the close of the war actually in sight, after eleven months of effort that has done more to injure British prestige than can be recovered in eleven years."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* sketches the military situation as follows:

"The main army of the Boers is supposed to be east of Pretoria, but a force under General Delarey is west of Pretoria sufficiently strong to besiege General Baden-Powell in Rustenberg. General Kitchener, it is reported, has been sent to Krugersdorp to organize a force for his relief. The Transvaal to the north of Pretoria, to which the Boers can retreat, is thinly settled, with few roads, only one short line of railroad and many streams of

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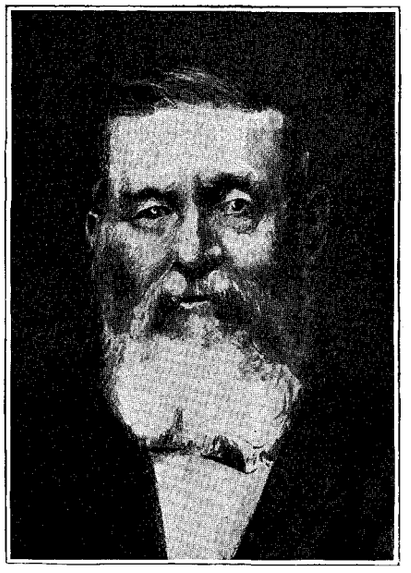
water. In such a land a native force can maintain itself for a long time against a foreign foe, if not trapped at the outset, and it appears to be the purpose of Kruger to take advantage of these conditions and to prolong his resistance until all hope of help through other wars has passed away."

Of Lord Roberts the New York *Tribune* observes:

"It has been a curious turn of fate that Great Britain's greatest soldier should reach, or at least approach, the culmination of his distinguished career in an eclipse. A few weeks ago Lord Roberts was easily the most conspicuous man in the world. In Great Britain he and his doings almost monopolized attention, while in all civilized lands he held the foremost place in current interest. Since then he has been pursuing toward its culmination the career on which he was embarked, and the importance of his operations has not in the least diminished. But other men and other matters have come to the fore, and so he, who lately filled columns in the daily press, has been relegated to a few lines, or at best a paragraph or two. . . . He might have made more noise in the world with a swift and unrelenting pursuit of the fugitive ex-President of the Transvaal. Instead, he has stopped at Pretoria to make British possession of the two Boer States a fact as well as a profession. He has sent his troops about, driving out or capturing the Boer commandos, and has at the same time set up the full organization of British civil government in all places occupied. At the present moment he has thus effected actual occupation and administration of the entire Orange River Colony, with the exception of two or three towns, and has done the same in the southern part of the Transvaal colony. In that way he has made the best possible preparation for another of his swift marches to the north to capture the ex-President or drive him into exile; which march he seems now to have begun."



GENERAL PRINSLOO.
(Photographed by Deale, Bloemfontein.)

ONE WAY TO END THE PHILIPPINE WAR.

IT is generally supposed that the dominant motive back of the Philippine rebellion is the desire for national independence. According to the opinion, however, of Albert Gardner Robinson, recently the Philippine correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, the Filipinos are fighting primarily against religious oppression. "The idea of independence," he says (in *The Independent*), "is grounded far more in a desire for relief from monastic oppression than in a special desire for political freedom." He continues:

"Notably from the time of the Cavite insurrection of 1872, tho really dating far back of that, there has been an ever-growing discontent and protest against the power and the processes of the monastic orders. Distinctly out of that protest there began the insurrection of 1896. There is little room for doubt that, except for the crimes and abuses, the wholesale murders committed under the name of official executions, the oppressions and exactions committed and instigated by the friars, the people of the islands, really a patient and submissive race, would have accepted Spain's government with a fair measure of indifferent content. These processes, due to the greed and machinations of the friars, touched the people immediately in their daily lives, and out of them grew the discontent and protest which ripened into open rebellion and involved a percentage of the population far beyond that involved in the Cuban movement."

Mr. Robinson believes that nothing would go so far toward ending the war and establishing peace as "a full, clear, and definite public announcement to the Filipino people of the American attitude in religious matters." On the other hand, he declares that a policy of uncertainty in this matter "will result only in prolongation of strife and an augmentation of an even now too rapidly growing spirit of resentment and hatred of Americans." He says that the Filipino people "should be assured, over the signature of the President of the United States, backed by the assurance of the American Congress, that no unacceptable priest or priestly order can be imposed upon them. . . . The establishment of an acceptable priesthood, of pure, earnest, and honest members of the secular clergy of the Roman Catholic Church, would be the equivalent of 50,000 American soldiers in the islands."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE JAPS.

When the drummer gently taps
Close together swing the Japs;
The natty little,
Ratty little
Japs, Japs, Japs!
All their faces are a-shine
As they move in rhythmic line;
The happy little,
Snappy little
Japs, Japs, Japs!

They are little, but I know
Where they're led they'll surely go:
The ready little,
Steady little
Japs, Japs, Japs!
They will battle with their might—
For they're Yankees in a fight!
These wiry little,
Fiery little
Japs, Japs, Japs!
—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

WHEN the campaign is over Roosevelt will have to train down to the Vice-Presidency.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

PIGTAIL SEASON BEGINS.—The Chinese war pictures are somewhat of a relief. We were becoming fearfully tired of whiskers.—*The Washington Post.*

IT looks as if it would be a favorable time for any one with a good second-hand last ditch to open negotiations with Oom Paul.—*The Chicago Record.*

PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS IN CURRENT HISTORY.

FOLLOWING are some of the names made prominent during the past week:

The name of King Humbert's assassin, Gaetano Bresci, is pronounced gaĭ-tā'no brĕ'shĭ.

The Italian form of Humbert (Umberto) is pronounced ūm-bĕr'to.

The Italian form of the new king's name (Vittorio Emanuele) is pronounced vē-tō'rē-ō ĕ-mąn"ū-el'ĕ.

Monza, where King Humbert died, is pronounced mon'zā (Italian, mon'dzā).

The name of the late Duke of Edinburgh's German duchy, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, is pronounced sax"-co'būrg-gō'tā (German, zāx'gn co'būrg go'tā).

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are invited to send queries relating to the pronunciation of names of men, places, or things, of general interest in current history.

ą (as in sofa), ą (ask), ā (arm), a (at), ą (accord), ā (fare), au (house), b (bed), c (cat), ch (church), ʜ=ch (loch), d (did), dh=th (then), e (net), ę (over), ē (fate), f (fun), g (go), h (hat), i (it), ī (machine), ai (aisle), j (jest), k (kink), l (lad), l̃=lli (brilliant), m (man), n (nut), ñ=ny (union), ṅ (bon) F., ṇ (ink), o (obey), ō (no) o (not) ō (nor), oi (oil), p (pay), cw=qu (queer), r (roll), s (hiss), sh (she), t (tell), th (thin), u (full), ū (rule, equivalent to oo in cool), iū (mute), yū (unit), ŭ (dŭne) Ger., u (up), ū (burn), v (van), x (wax), y (yet), z (zone) zh=z (azure).

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LETTERS AND ART.

PAST AND PRESENT IN ART.

M. EDMOND HARANCOURT contributes to the Paris *Gaulois* an article which he entitles "A Meditation between Two Palaces." The two palaces are the Hôtel des Invalides and the Palace of Industry, where the Universal Exposition is now being held. The first of these represents, he says, our ancestors; the second represents ourselves. As we pass from one palace to the other, we see whence we have come and whither we are going; and the brief journey awakens a profound melancholy.

Not, he says, that those who have disappeared from the scene, and the ages we speak of as dead, were in all points superior to the men and the civilization of the present. All ages have had their miseries and their vices. Ours has its own greatness, and the dying century will be a giant of history. It has increased tenfold the power of man in relation to nature; and beyond doubt it marks, in the evolution of our race, the most prodigious triumph of the power of mind over the forces of matter. This epoch of ours, which at times we abuse beyond its deserts, will remain in the record of time as the most valiant benefactress the world has ever had. He continues:

"Its conquests are in the material domain. We have gained much, it is true, but have we not also lost something? We hail the birth of Science, but—Art is dying. Yes, as I crossed from one palace to the other, I felt that something on this globe was in its death agony. At that moment it was revealed to me that henceforth there would be no more Art; that there *could not* be any more; that, as a matter of simple mathematical necessity, Art was destined to disappear from the world.

"Let me explain, if I can, this painful sensation, which was the effect rather of an impression forced upon me than of any train of reasoning. In the little palace which lodges the art of by-gone days, the feeling that comes over us is one of sweet and grave, almost religious, enjoyment; an atmosphere of peace and serenity seems to be exhaled by the solid, patient, and austere work which meets the eye. A scrupulous integrity of conscience has been at work for ages, and these are its results. We only need to approach them in order to be aware that we have entered a region in which conscience is the ruling influence. And truly it is Conscience that produces works, great works, and Conscience alone. Without faith, without love, without intensity of faith, and love working upon a spirit of rare quality, nothing great, nothing beautiful can result. The *pretty* alone is realizable without faith, and the pretty is ephemeral, it is execrable, it has no real existence. It dies the moment it is born, and it is right it should die, because in its creation no life is expended. It has no soul, because no soul is employed on its production.

"Pass now from the domain of conscience and enter our great decennial exposition. I see there my own image and resemblance. How is it I cannot longer experience that emotion of reverence in the presence of effort, that profound sense of worship, which filled me with joy in the house of the Past? I can applaud, approve, felicitate, and at times admire. But is my heart stirred? No, it is not, and I feel that it can not be. Why? I should be proud, I should have a sense of triumph for myself, for my epoch, for my race, for my country, if some one of my contemporaries could by his force and his genius compel me to an attitude of worship. But I stand erect; to talent here and there I may make obeisance; but I find nothing that sets my heart beating.

"In these days we talk to too many people, and we think of them when we are speaking. The artist is condemned to be popular; that is his destiny, the inexorable law which rules his future. Is it not true that all these works that we see around us have a common stamp? Good or indifferent, from illustrious or from little known studios, they are essentially one, and seem but the varying manifestations of the same talent. Nothing distinguishes them from one another, because a single soul, and that a vulgar one, is in them all, because a single method, and that a vulgar one, makes them all vulgar. Until to-day I thought that Sculptor So and So differed greatly from his rival The Other Fellow; and I used to distinguish them from each other. But now, having seen them just after my visit to the Past, I saw that there was no difference between them, and that what I had accounted differences were mere details of manual execution. They all represent a single man, and that man is you, myself, or the first one we meet.

"Not only so, but go from one section to another; pass from France to Finland, from Italy to Sweden, from the United States to Spain—you find everywhere the same man, who offers you the same work a little more, or a little less, cleverly executed. The reason is that man can no longer, as formerly, profess allegiance to his individual conscience. No longer can man take refuge within himself. We have entered on the age of syndicates; everybody is every minute in communication with everybody else, and nation is in continual intercourse with nation. We have thrown down all walls of division and effaced all frontiers. We all understand one another perfectly; no one can live his life apart; and the benefits which used to flow from isolation are a thing of the past. Commerce and industry are gainers, but art suffers. We are abolishing distance, yet the individual is ever getting farther away from his own soul. We are taking possession of the world, and the world is taking possession of us, pervading our whole being. There is only one air to breathe, and that is the air of our own time. It is too late to flee: the soul of *things* will go on materializing the soul of man, till man is left soulless."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE REACTION AGAINST CLASSICAL EDUCATION IN EUROPE.

THE present reaction against the classical system of education continues to be a topic of spirited discussion in all progressive countries. The opponents of this system have gained several notable victories in France, Germany, and Russia. In Germany, for example, students of medicine are not to be required hereafter to pass an examination in Greek, Latin alone being deemed a prerequisite to medicine. A radical reformation of the gymnasia is under contemplation, the purpose being to introduce modern science and literature at the expense of the dead languages. Emperor William is known to be a pronounced advocate of the "new education." Russia has adhered to the classics, but a commission is now reviewing the problem and is expected to report in favor of substantial concessions to the modern spirit.

But the classicists in the countries named have raised the cry that the present tendencies would make education predominantly practical, technical, and scientific, sacrificing "the humanities" and neglecting the cultivation of the imagination and the moral and esthetic faculties. The *Novoye Vremya* of St. Petersburg, one of the vigorous champions of the new principles of education, protests against the assumption that the humanities and the classical studies are synonymous. It regards this as a grotesque misconception, and in an article on the subject it writes, after noting with exultation the advance of the modern system and the losses of the classical:

"There is nothing more amazing than the spectacle of a whole group of nations whose education is based on the study of peoples who disappeared and died two thousand years ago. And these nations are immeasurably more enlightened than those fated two who are dead! The adults are learning from the children in knowledge how to become still more mature! Is there any question of borrowing the ancient religion, which persists in spite of intellectual development? Not at all; on the contrary, the children who teach us are those whose religion was repudiated, the repudiation marking the beginning of our own religion.

"It should be self-evident that every civilization should have an educational system rooted in itself; else there will be a fundamental antagonism and the two will undermine each other. The classical schools are isolated hot-houses, monstrosities in our civilization. They are essentially nihilistic with respect to our own culture, being a negation thereof and an expression of disrespect and distrust for it. After Newton, we still dream of Plu-

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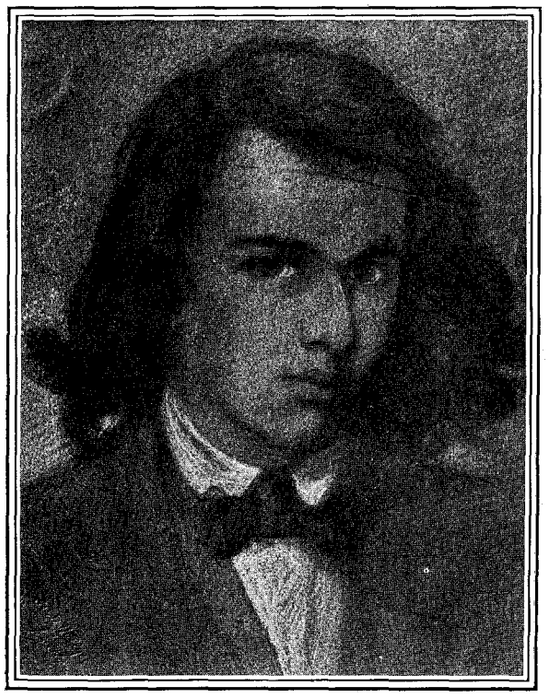
tarch; after Guizot and Ranke, of Titus Livy; after the orations of Burke, Fox, and the Pitts, of Cicero! The anachronism is incomprehensible.

"Shakespeare and Molière are unknown to our youth, yet they must know Sophocles and the 'Miles Gloriosus' of Plautus, and in the severely classical schools the students are made to perform Œdipus and other Greek tragedies. But do they believe in Fate? No, they believe in Christ. And what are these choruses, moving slowly and ominously, indistinctly prophesying? They represent Nemesis. But we do not know Nemesis; we know the judgment day! And our youths remain strangers to Shakespeare, Goethe, Schiller, and Pushkin, while they are being 'educated' by the comical dolls of antiquity!"

Education, the writer recognizes, must be liberal, humane, and catholic, but must we go to the dead literatures for religion, moral culture, and esthetics? Are our own literatures destitute of ennobling and humanizing influences? he asks. He hopes that Russia will relegate the classics to a subordinate place and make her schools adapted to the training of men and women equipped for the duties and activities of our own time.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW WORK BY ROSSETTI.

THE recent discovery of a translation of Bürger's "Lenore" by Dante Gabriel Rossetti is regarded as one of considerable importance. The translation was made when the poet was only sixteen (in 1844), and throws valuable light both upon the



ROSSETTI AS A YOUNG MAN.
(After drawing by Rossetti.)

development of his metrical powers and upon the German influence felt in his early years. *Literature* (London, June 30) says apropos of this new find:

"One of Scott's first efforts was a translation of Bürger's 'Lenore,' the story of the ghostly bridegroom who, on the pretence of carrying his bride to the nuptial couch, rides with her to the grave. The mystic ride has always been a great element in the German supernatural romance. Bewitched horsemen add horror to the mysteries of the wolf glen; the Valkyrie maidens carry the dead heroes to Valhalla on the backs of winged steeds; the Erl King is encountered by the midnight rider, and Sintram is tempted on horseback. Bürger's 'Lenore,' as well as his 'Wild Huntsman,' belongs to this category. The poem, translated by Scott in 1796, soon after Bürger's death, remained popular in England far into the present century."

Of Rossetti's translation, *Literature* says:

"The poem is not only a wonderful performance for a boy of sixteen, but affords another example of the spirit and vigor which the poet had at his command at times—a quality not usually associated with his name. It is the Rossetti of 'The White King' and 'The King's Tragedy,' often forgotten in the Rossetti of 'Jenny' and 'The Blessed Damozel.' There is also an effect of pathos in the arrival of the spectral bridegroom at Lenore's chamber door, not unlike that of the ghostly visit of Clerk Saunders to his love in the old ballad:

> And low and clear through the door plank thin
> Comes the voice without to the ear within:
> "Holla! holla! unlock the gate;
> Art waking, my bride, or sleeping?
> Is thy heart still free and still faithful to me?
> Art laughing, my bride, or weeping?"
> "Oh! wearily, William, I've waited for you,—
> Wofully watching the day long through,—
> With a great sorrow sorrowing
> For the cruelty of your tarrying."

LAW AND LAWYERS IN MODERN FICTION.

NEARLY all authors fall into errors, often very ludicrous, when they invoke the majesty of the law. Technical perfection in any science is impossible to the lay mind—or to the professional mind either, for that matter. Hall Caine had twenty medical experts pass on "The Christian," yet his picture of St. Martha's Hospital provoked a storm of hostile criticism from the medical and the nursing profession. Mr. Otto Erickson, of the Buffalo bar, writing in the Albany *Law Journal* (June 23), points out a few of the errors of law and fact into which some celebrated writers have fallen. He says:

"The most famous of legal novels is Warren's 'Ten Thousand a Year,' and tho it was written by a very distinguished lawyer and law writer, it contains a very palpable legal error. In the celebrated trial which was to decide whether Mr. Tittlebat Titmouse was to become a gentleman with ten thousand a year or whether his sublime soul should be crucified in a linen-draper's shop, a deed is produced and offered in evidence which would have given the grinning jackanapes his quietus and rendered his brilliant array of counsel immediately *hors de combat*. What happens? The learned counsel, Mr. Subtle, rises (it is a pregnant moment when counsel rises) and objects to the deed because of an erasure which had been made by a clerk when he copied it. The honorable attorney-general argues for the sufficiency of the deed, all the time talking good law, tho *contra spem* we are told. Lord Widdrington, after consultation with brother Grayley, solemnly sustains Mr. Subtle and declines to allow the deed. It was never the law that an erasure vitiated a deed if made when engrossed, and no authority from Coke down ever held so. And yet Mr. Samuel Warren, Q. C., not only makes his blunder but commits it in the interest of a Tittlebat Titmouse.

"Dickens was prolific of lawyers and lawsuits, but while he would send boys out to hoe vegetables in winter he never was guilty of contumacious contempt of court. His splendid isolation in this respect is due in part to his service as an attorney's clerk and also to his reportorial manner. He described what he saw. Nevertheless there is generally an element of caricature in his descriptions of lawyers and court scenes. The late lamented Arthur Lockwood, Q.C., declared the speech of Sergeant Buzfuz in the *cause célèbre* of Bardell *vs.* Pickwick to be the greatest in legal annals. Yet it is, as is much of the art of Dickens, a grotesque exaggeration. But after all, if Dickens did sometimes forget fine distinctions, if he sent queen's counsel into common-law courts with blue bags, where is the citizen in the Republic of Letters who can go into court with clean hands and present information against him?"

Among other legal delinquents, Mr. Erickson mentions Anthony Trollope, Charles Reade, and Mr. Howells. The latter, he says, tho so great an upholder of realism, violates every legal formality

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in his divorce trial of Hubbard *vs.* Hubbard, in "A Modern Instance." Even so careful a "scholar in politics" as Henry Cabot Lodge, says the writer, has committed an error not only in the description of a trial in his "Life of Alexander Hamilton," but apparently in a statement of fact as well. Mr. Erickson gives high praise to Miss Ellen Glasgow, whose "Voice of the People" has been one of the successes of the year. Altho she is a very young woman, Mr. Erickson says of her that she "treats of law and its next of kin, politics, with a sure and perfect hand." Of some other recent novels the writer says:

"If an author owes an obligation to his hero, Paul Leicester Ford more than fulfils his. Perhaps many a young law-student plodding along for several years and dreaming of that far-off time when he can chase ambulances for accident cases and pursue hearses for wills to probate, has envied the Hon. Peter Sterling, of the New York bar, who never had to study law or serve a clerkship. The redoubtable and composite Peter sprang a full-armed and admitted lawyer right from the brain of Mr. Ford like Pallas from that of Jove. He graduates from a literary college in one State, goes into another, and immediately sets up there as a lawyer on his own account. No law reading, no clerkship, no examinations. No flight of time, nothing. Friends advise him to go into an office. Peter 'shakes his head.' Perhaps he had some secret 'pull' with the examining board or misled the bench with false affidavits. Ugly suspicion. In any event, tho the Hon. Peter Sterling is a brilliant ornament to the bar of which he is improperly a member, some fine day he may be compelled to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court. . . . . .

"In the recent discussion as to the comparative merits of Hugh Wynne, Richard Carvel, and Janice Meredith, a fine trilogy of Revolutionary fiction, the statement has frequently been made that every incident in the first of these can be verified. Hardly. For the accomplished Dr. Mitchell has broken the neck of Pegasus at least once. Perhaps it will be sufficiently *apropos* to the general subject to point this out. The author is picturing beautifully the gathering of the first Continental Congress which convened in Philadelphia, September 5, 1774. Among the well-known figures mentioned he speaks of the 'lean, bent form of Mr. Jefferson, deep in talk with Roger Sherman.' Thomas Jefferson was not a delegate to this Congress and did not attend it. Of course Jefferson was there in spirit, so perhaps the doctor saw 'the lean, bent form' subjectively. Only on that theory—a touch of the new symbolism in fiction perhaps—can the statement be verified.

"The perfect picture of a trial and court scene which Thomas Nelson Page has given us in his 'Red Rock' is but a single characteristic of the judicial spirit which animates and pervades that magnificent novel. However, the titles cited here, especially the newer fiction, suggest not so much opportunities for captious criticism as the magnificent use that is being made of the opportunities the novelist may find in our history and our national life."

THE LATE KING HUMBERT'S TIP TO A YOUNG AMERICAN NOVELIST.

IT is not often that the novice in literature has a king as a literary mentor, yet this was the good fortune of Mr. Henry Wilton Thomas, and proved in sooth to be the making of his fortune. Mr. Thomas, whose book, "The Last Lady of Mulberry," has been one of the successes of the day among studies of "local color," relates the occurrence as follows in *The Criterion* (July):

"I got my first notion to write about the people of Mulberry from the King of Italy, Humbert I. It came about in this way, several years ago. I was secretary to the superintendent of the Italian branch of the Edison Electric Light Company, as it was then known. In that capacity I visited the King's summer palace at Monza—ten miles from Milan—in company with the superintendent. The object of our visit was to confer with the major-domo in regard to the installation of a plant for the lighting of the palace, the royal stables, and the grounds.

"While walking in a shaded bower on our way to the stables we came face-to-face at a sudden turning with a middle-aged man of bright, direct eyes and a very large mustache. He greeted us frankly, saying: 'Gentlemen, I heard that you were coming to-day, and I wanted to meet you. It is always a pleasure for me to meet gentlemen of your country.' The speaker was the King of Italy. To shorten the story, his Majesty expressed admiration for many things American, among them the cocktail, as he had been made acquainted with it once by a Kentuckian whose name is well known on both sides of the Atlantic.

"'Ah,' said the King, with a light note of regret, 'never have I tasted such a fine *aperitivo*—so delicious; precisely the thing before dinner, when one's stomach is not quite so valiant as one would wish.'

"The upshot was that I made the King a cocktail. Ten years more of life would have said no to the impulse, but then, brimming with the assurance of twenty years, I actually proposed it, and his Majesty fell into the spirit of the lark. In truth, I had small knowledge of the matter, but dumb luck was with me, for he quaffed the decoction with evident zest.

"After a while the King asked concerning the Italians of New York. He had heard such strange reports of that dense agglomeration of Italy's children in a quarter called Mulberry. Could I tell him aught of that? To my shame I was unable to give him any light. His questions proved that he knew more about it than I did, tho I was born and bred in New York. Well, I thought about that when I got home, and began to study the little world, which I have tried to put into a book. Three years of residence in Italy and a sympathy with the people of that beautiful land gave me some equipment as to language and keeping my point of view fair, and this advantage was helped further by the opportunities for observation that came to me in a career of eight years as a reporter for the daily press."

THE PROPER PRESENTATION OF SHAKESPEARIAN PLAYS.

MR. SIDNEY LEE, author of the recent "Life of Shakespeare," has long been in favor of a sweeping reform in the staging of Shakespearian plays. Some of his views we have already had occasion to quote (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, February 23). In a recent article in *The Cornhill Magazine*, Mr. Lee returns to the subject, and illustrates his views by an account of the methods employed by Mr. Benson in his Shakespearian company in London. Mr. Benson's principles are epitomized by Mr. Lee as follows:

"Firstly, it is to the benefit of the nation that Shakespeare's plays should be acted constantly and in their variety.

"Secondly, a theatrical manager who undertakes to produce Shakespearian drama should change his program at frequent intervals, and should permit no long continuous run of any single play.

"Thirdly, all the parts, whatever their significance, should be entrusted to exponents who have been trained in the delivery of blank verse, and have gained some knowledge and experience of the range of Shakespearian drama.

"Fourthly, no play should be adapted by the manager so as to give greater prominence than the text invites to any single rôle.

"Fifthly, the scenic embellishment should be simple and inexpensive, and subordinate to the dramatic interest."

Thus stated, Mr. Lee sees nothing in Mr. Benson's principles that can not be applauded, for they agree perfectly with the views for which Mr. Lee has himself long contended. Audiences are too prone, repeats Mr. Lee, to judge of a piece by the number of runs, and to lose sight of the fact that scenic effect is but accessory to histrionic art, which should embrace "imaginative insight, passion, the gift of oratory, grace and dignity of movement and bearing, perfect command of the voice in the whole gamut of its inflections." And as to the cast of a play, it should, even in minor parts, be executed by the best talent, so that even the slightest point is not overlooked. Mr. Lee continues:

"A competent knowledge of the poet's complete work is needed to bring this saving truth home to those who are engaged in presenting Shakespearian drama on the stage. An actor hardly re-

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alizes the real force of the doctrine until he has had experience of the potentialities of, has made practical endeavors to interpret, a series of the smaller characters. Adequate opportunities of the kind are only accessible to members of a permanent company, whose energies are absorbed in the production of the Shakespearian drama constantly and in its variety, and whose program is untrammeled by the poisonous system of 'long runs.' Mr. Benson's company is, I believe, the only one at present in existence which confines almost all its efforts to the acting of Shakespeare. In the course of its eighteen years' existence its members have interpreted in the theater no less than two-and-twenty of Shakespeare's plays. The natural result is that Mr. Benson and his colleagues have learned in practise the varied calls that Shakespearian drama makes upon actors' capacities. Shakespearian actors should drink deep of the Pierian spring. They should be graduates in Shakespeare's university, and, unlike graduates of other universities, they should master not merely formal knowledge, but a flexible power of using it."

Mr. Lee applauds the London actor-manager, also, for his rendition of Shakespeare without "cuts." He says:

"It is obvious that, in whatever shape the play of 'Hamlet' is produced in the theater, its success must always be primarily due to the overpowering fascination exerted on the audience by the character of the hero. Under every conceivable circumstance the young prince must be the center of attraction. Nevertheless, no graver injury can be done the play as an acting drama than by treating it as a one-part piece. The accepted method of shortening the tragedy by reducing every part, except that of Hamlet, is to distort Shakespeare's whole scheme, to dislocate or obscure the whole action. The predominance of Hamlet is exaggerated at the expense of the dramatist's artistic purpose. To realize completely the motives of Hamlet's conduct, and the process of his fortunes, not a single utterance from the lips of the King, Polonius, or Laertes can be spared. In ordinary acting versions these three parts sink into insignificance, and it is only in the full text which Mr. Benson has restored to the stage that they assume their just and illuminating rank as Hamlet's foils. The King rises into a character almost of the first class. He is a villain of unfathomable infamy, but his cowardly fear of the discovery of his crimes; his desperate pursuit of the consolations of religion; the quick ingenuity with which he plots escape from the inevitable retribution that dogs his misdeeds, excite—in the full text of the play—an interest hardly less intense than those wistful musings of the storm-tossed soul which stay his nephew's avenging hand."

From an almost opposite point of view, Mr. Beerbohm Tree, in *The Fortnightly Review* (July), discusses the staging of Shakespearian plays. He does not agree with the view of Mr. Lee and other well-known critics that modern acting has seriously suffered from the undue attention given to magnificence of setting. Mr. Tree is facetious. He writes:

"Many able pens have been busy of late, and much valuable ink has been expended, in assuring us that the modern method is a wrong method, and that Shakespeare can only be rescued from the slough into which he has fallen by a return to that primitive treatment which may be indicated in such stage instructions as 'This is a forest,' 'This is a wall,' 'This is a youth,' 'This is a maiden,' 'This is a moon.' The first count in the indictment, according to one distinguished writer, is that it is the modern manager's 'avowed intention to appeal to the spectator mainly through the eye.' If that be so, then the manager is clearly at fault—but I am unacquainted with that manager. We are told that the manager nowadays will only produce those plays of Shakespeare which lend themselves to 'ostentatious spectacle.' If that be so, then the manager is clearly at fault—but I am still unacquainted with him. We are assured on the authority of this same writer, who I am sure would be incapable of deliberately arguing from false premises, that 'in the most influential circles of the theatrical profession it has become a commonplace to assert that Shakespearian drama can not be successfully produced on the stage—can not be rendered tolerable to any large section of the play-going public—without a plethora of scenic spectacle and gorgeous costumes which the student regards as superfluous and inappropriate.' If it be so, the unknown manager is once more at fault. We may, indeed, take him to be a vulgar rogue, who produces Shakespeare for the sole purpose of gain, and who does not hesitate to debauch the public taste in order to compass his sordid ends. . . . . .

"It is, of course, impossible on the stage to hold in numbers 'the vasty fields of France'—but it is not impossible to suggest those 'vasty fields.' Can it be reasonably argued that, because in these lines he prays his auditors to employ the powers of their imagination, therefore we in these days are to be debarred from helping that imagination with the means at hand? But if we would get a really just view of Shakespeare's notions of how his dialog and action were to be theatrically assisted, we need do nothing else than turn to the stage directions of his plays. To take three examples, I would beg you carefully to read the stage instructions in 'The Tempest,' 'Henry VIII.,' and 'Pericles,' and ask yourselves why, if Shakespeare contemplated nothing in the way of what we term a production, he gave such minute directions for effects which, even in our time of artistic and scientific mounting, are difficult of realization. Surely no one reading the vision of Katharine of Aragon can come to any other conclusion than that Shakespeare intended to leave as little to the imagination as possible, and to put upon the stage as gorgeous and as complete a picture as the resources of the theater could supply."

Upon the point of "cutting" Mr. Tree also disagrees with Mr. Lee:

"In regard to this cutting of the text, it is only fair to point out that the process to an extent is necessary in the present day. It would be impossible otherwise to bring most of Shakespeare's plays within the three-hours' limit which he himself has described as the proper traffic of the stage. In times gone by, when there was practically no scenery at all, when the public were satisfied to come to the playhouse and remain in their seats without moving from the beginning to the end of the performance (taking solid and liquid refreshment when it pleased them), a much lengthier play was possible than in these days; but to perform any single one of Shakespeare's plays without excision at all would be to court failure instead of success. To play, for example, the whole of 'Hamlet' or 'Antony and Cleopatra'—the two longest of Shakespeare's works—without a cut would mean a stay of about five hours in the theater. This would never be tolerated now, and the result of such a practise would be to empty the theater instead of to fill it. Modern conditions of life obviously do not admit of such a system. Moreover, Shakespeare himself did not represent the entire play of 'Hamlet,' which was subjected to judicious cuts in his own time—and there is nothing to show that his dramas were ever performed in their printed entirety. Take, for example, 'Antony and Cleopatra.' We have no evidence that it was ever played in Shakespeare's own time; but if it were, the loose construction of Act III., involving as it does the necessity of no less than eleven changes of scene, could hardly have fulfilled the ideal dramatic requirements of even those days."

NOTES.

DR. HENRY BARNARD, who died at his home in Hartford last month in his ninetieth year, was one of the foremost educators produced in this country, and in his earlier days a contemporary of Horace Mann, Webster, Clay, and Calhoun. He will be remembered chiefly for his work as state superintendent of Rhode Island and Connecticut, and as the first United States Commissioner of Education.

MRS. SEVERN, one of Ruskin's literary executors, writes to the *London Times* asking all who have letters from Ruskin to forward them for inspection, with a view to their publication shortly in a volume to be made up of his correspondence. She says: "While the interest of a collection characteristic and worthy of the writer is clear, his literary executors can not think that the scattered and indiscriminate publication of his correspondence is desirable, and they now hope that in place of applying for a permission which can not be generally granted, owners of letters will be content to assist the project with which his letters deals."

ON account of the craze for war literature in England the past year, many books not dealing with South Africa have been held back for the less piping times of peace. But with the delay in the settlement of the Transvaal troubles and with the new Chinese complications, the gates of the Temple of Janus, it now seems, are not to be closed for some time yet, and the publishers have decided to wait no longer, but to push forward their wares. Among the new novels to be issued this autumn, according to *The Academy*, are: "The Soft Side," by Henry James; "In the Palace of the King," by Marion Crawford; "Quisnste," by Anthony Hope Hawkins; "Richard Yea and Nay," by Maurice Hewlett; "Cunning Merrell," by Arthur Morrison; "A Master of Craft," by W. W. Jacobs; "Sons of the Morning," by Edward Phillpotts; "The Gateless Barrier," by Lucas Malet; and "Zuleika Hobson," by Max Beerbohm.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

BATHING IN HOT WEATHER.

COLD is the natural antidote for heat. This is simply saying that when one has a thing in excess, the remedy is to take some of it away. When one is too hot, the cure is to remove some of the heat—to lower the temperature. This can be done best by bodily contact with a cooler medium, and the most generally accessible one is water. Hence the cool bath. This is simple enough; but there is so much to be said about ways and means, as well as about times and seasons, that Dr. J. H. Kellogg finds four pages of *Good Health* (July) not too much to say it in. Part of what he tells us is quoted below. Dr. Kellogg first informs us that there are no disorders which so readily respond to the use of water as those incident to hot weather. Sea-bathing, he says, is nothing more or less than an empirical, unscientific, but wonderfully beneficial form of hydrotherapy. And what is true of sea-bathing is also true of bathing in natural sources of water of all kinds. After the usual warnings to bathers not to stay in the water too long, Dr. Kellogg goes on:

"The benefit to be derived from sea-bathing is due, first of all, to the low temperature of the water, the temperature of sea water seldom being above 70° or 75°. Water at that temperature very rapidly extracts heat from the body, so that if a person remains in water at that temperature a very great length of time, he loses considerable heat. . . . Fresh water is usually warmer than salt water; and in soft water, reaction occurs more quickly than in salt water, so that one may remain in it a little longer.

"In connection with sea-bathing there is a reaction from cold,—the reaction which follows the extraction of heat,—then another reaction, in which there is an elevation of temperature, the bodily forces receiving an extra amount of heat. It is from this reaction that we derive the great benefit of sea-bathing, and not from the salt in the air or in the water, as some people think. The benefit comes from nothing else but the cold water. . . . . .

"Cold has the marvelous property of increasing vital work of all kinds. When cold water is applied to the skin, impulses are sent inward that awaken every organ of the body. Let us see what takes place: When a person dashes into cold water, the first thing he does is to draw a deep breath; the lungs swell out, a deep inspiration is taken, and the heart begins to pound away with wonderfully increased vigor and strength. . . . . .

"This deep breathing increases lung activity, thus bringing in more oxygen; it increases heart activity, so that the blood is circulated with greater force; hence we have more blood and purer blood carried into every tissue of the body. The result is a stirring up of the bodily forces and a distribution throughout the system of a larger amount of highly vitalized and oxygenated blood."

Another very important function the activity of which is increased by the application of cold or by sea-bathing, we are told, is the digestive function. The application of cold water to the skin stimulates the secretion of gastric juice. Every one knows what an appetite is given by a walk on a cool morning, or by sea-bathing. The liver and the salivary glands are stimulated in the same way. All the organs of the body perform more effective work and a larger amount of it.

As we can not all go to the seashore whenever there is a hot wave, Dr. Kellogg reminds us that there is cool water elsewhere than in the ocean. Most of us have it always in our houses. Says he: "One of the ways by which we can antagonize hot weather is by the neutral bath, which is a full bath at a temperature of from 92° to 95°; one can live in that kind of bath indefinitely." He continues:

"When visiting Vienna, about seventeen years ago, the writer found in one of the hospitals there a man who had been in a warm bath, with only his head exposed, for fifteen months, and he was improving every day. By an accident he had burned nearly half the skin off his body, and his doctors had put him into that bath and kept his body submerged in water while the new skin was growing; that was the only way his life could be saved,—and his life was saved by that means. This practise is not uncommon, patients having been kept in the neutral bath for many months, with benefit.

"The neutral bath is good for children as well as adults. . . . The neutral bath lowers the temperature, and at the same time is not exhausting; it dilutes the blood, and aids absorption; it increases the action of the kidneys, and soaks the skin full of water.

"Suppose the baby is restless and wakeful. Put him into a neutral bath; make a sort of hammock of a sheet by pinning the corners or tying them down below the tub, and then place the baby on the sheet and let it sink into the tub. One of my little girls showed me this method of preparing the bath for the baby, and I think it is very practical and original. If the temperature is 110°, the baby may stay in this bath a week, being taken out occasionally.

"The neutral bath is also good for old people and invalids. Any man or woman, no matter how hot the weather is, can take the neutral bath with advantage, and not fear overheating."

What shall be done in case of sunstroke? Here, too, cold water is the cure, Dr. Kellogg says; but it must be applied with circumspection. "With a cold-water pour from a height of five or six feet, the water being about 60° or colder (ice-water if you can get it), and with two or three people rubbing the patient vigorously, we may expect a cure in almost every case." Regarding the morning bath, Dr. Kellogg says that when cold, it is disagreeable in hot weather to some people, who complain that their skin becomes overheated. Such persons should apply a hot sponge bath or shower bath, as hot as it can be borne for fifteen or twenty seconds. This is to be followed by a cooling off; after the cold water a douche of hot water (110°) should follow—a short douche, while one can count ten—and then one will be cooled off for all day. To quote again:

"One has only to stay in the hot water long enough to make an impression of heat upon the surface; this notifies the body that hot water is coming, and the body prepares for it by diminishing heat production and lowering all the activities which increase heat; the vessels of the skin are dilated, the blood is more rapidly cooled, and all the bodily functions are carried on at a little lower tide, the heat elimination being increased at the same time, so that, if there is a tendency to febrile action, it may be checked by this means.

"If one is exhausted by a hard day's work, what is the best thing to give relief and to secure a comfortable night? A hot bath, at a temperature of from 104° to 110°, at bedtime, quickly cooled to 92°. Lie in this neutral bath till you feel sleepy, then rouse yourself and roll into bed, and you will have a comfortable night's rest. A hot bath refreshes the system, stimulates the elimination of fatigue poisons, relieves irritation, and secures a comfortable condition for sleep."

Origin of the Cell-Nucleus.—The existence of a nucleus in every living cell has always been regarded by naturalists with interest. Experiments in merotomy or cell-division have shown that it is indispensable to cell-life, and therefore to the life of the organism, since this is built up of cells. The exact relationship between the nucleus and its surrounding protoplasm has been the subject of many interesting physiological investigations. In a recent work on "Certain Points in the History of the Life of Organisms," presented to the Paris Academy of Sciences, M. J. Kunstler concludes that the cell-nucleus is related morphologically to certain spores. He says: "If this is really so, our knowledge has received a very important addition. Is the cellular nucleus nothing else than the result of the transformation of a bud, adapted to a new rôle? Is it the vestige of a reproductive process diverted from its primitive purpose? Such a hypothesis has the advantage of explaining the intense vitality of the nucleus; it gives a rational explanation of the appearance of the element which has hitherto seemed to owe its origin to no precursor." A reviewer in the *Revue Encyclopédique*, from which this notice is taken, states his belief that M. Kunstler is on the wrong track, but that his theory is worth recording.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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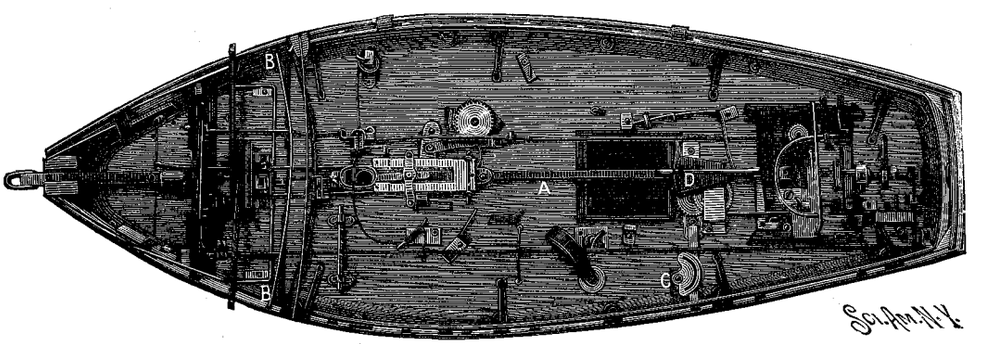
A YACHT THAT SAILS HERSELF.

AN automatic model-yacht has been devised by H. Consterdine, of Liverpool, England. This remarkable little craft is capable of going through all the maneuvers of beating, reaching, and running automatically; the helm being put up or down, and the sails sheeted in or slacked off with the precision and regularity which marks the handling of a yacht by an expert crew. The boat, which has been named the *Nydia*, was built by the inventor, who also designed all her complicated steering and sail-handling mechanism. The following description and illustrations are from *The Scientific American* (July 28):

"The various operations involved in putting the helm down and changing the trim of the sails are performed by the joint agency of the wind pressure on the sails, a log which trails in the water astern of the ship, and a set of cogwheels, pulleys, and shafts which are carried on the deck. The yacht may be started from a lee shore, and made to perform any desired number of tacks against the wind, at the conclusion of which she will swing around, the main boom will be squared off, and she will return before the wind to the starting-point, all these operations being performed without any outside assistance. Moreover, the length



DECK VIEW OF THE "NYDIA," SHOWING THE MECHANISM FOR AUTOMATICALLY WORKING THE SAILS AND RUDDER.

of the alternate tacks may be varied by a proper adjustment of the mechanism, and, if so desired, the boat may be made to sail on alternate long and short tacks.

"The source of power for working the sail and tiller mechanism is the wind, while the trailing-log is used for regulating the length of each tack and the time of making the turn at the outer mark. We will suppose that the vessel is started on the starboard tack. The revolutions of the log give motion to a latch or stop-piece, which is in engagement with the tiller. After the proper number of revolutions, the tiller, *D*, is automatically disconnected from the stop-piece, when, owing to the fact that the main sheet is belayed to the tiller stanchion, the strain of the sheet will bring over the tiller and cause the helm to be put down, bringing the little vessel around on to the port tack. Running fore and aft on the deck is a connecting-rod, *A*, the after-end of which is attached to a little pin carried on the tiller. The movement of the tiller as it is swung to port or starboard thus serves to give the connecting-rod a longitudinal movement, which, in its turn, manipulates the foresail and jib as explained before. . . . The length of each tack is regulated by the set of the blades on the log, which can be altered at will, and also by an intercepting gear between the primary-motion shaft and the tiller-releasing gear. The proportionate length of one tack to the other is determined by the relative working positions of the tiller-releaser, and the tiller-engaging peg. These relative positions are adjusted by means of an eccentrically slotted quadrant, *C*, which acts through a lever that serves to hold the releaser.

"If it is desired to have the yacht return before the wind to the starting-point after beating to the outer mark, it is only necessary to allow a catch or pawl, which is worked by the rotation of the log, to engage with the teeth of a registering wheel, the rotation of which brings a small peg on this wheel into contact with the main-sheet holder after the yacht has covered the required distance. The main sheet, being released, immediately pays out, and the little yacht swings around for her homeward journey before the wind."

EVOLUTION AND THE "STRENUOUS LIFE."

MAN in peace is a domesticated animal; he lives in security and his fighting instincts become dulled. Hence he runs the risk of defeat at the hands of more warlike, tho less civilized, tribes. So argues M. Félix Le Dantec in an article in the *Revue Encyclopédique* entitled "Peace and Decadence." Says this writer:

"We love to dream of universal and everlasting peace; we are apt to see always the cruel and sad side of war instead of its heroic side; we are no longer in that barbaric period of the world's history when martial qualities were regarded as the highest of the manly virtues. We now look upon thinkers and scientific men as the true *élite* of humanity, and it is only in times of unthinking enthusiasm that we admire conquerors. Such periods of enthusiasm must be regarded as hereditary remnants of the feelings of a past age, whose only glory was in victory. The dream of a Tolstoy is infinitely finer than the career of a Napoleon, but if we can see to the bottom of things we shall find that this dream is a Utopia; we must have war or its equivalent if men are to remain brave, and we must have injustice if men are to remain just. The human species is a poor thing! . . .

"The two great evolutionists, Lamarck and Darwin, agree in demonstrating that races degenerate in times of prosperity. . . . With Darwin, the factor of progressive evolution is natural selection, that is to say, the disappearance of the least favored individuals in favor of the most fit; but alas! in the history of prosperous races we find an inverse artificial selection that fatally determines a regressive evolution. The affection of man for his kind induces him to care for the diseased individuals who, left to themselves, would certainly have disappeared; but the condition that this should be possible is that there should be a considerable amount of prosperity in the country; in a poor country or one in war, inferior individuals have less chance of preservation."

Exactly the contrary of this is true, M. Le Dantec tells us, in the case of domestic animals. In rich countries, the inferior animals are willingly sacrificed and the breed is kept up; while in poor regions the owners have so few animals that they are unwilling to give up even the inferior ones, and the breed falls off. Man is doing for himself in prosperous countries, the writer says, just what he does for his breeds of animals in poor countries—he is keeping carefully all the inferior types, and this is a prime cause of the decadence due to prosperity. So much for the effect of selection. Lamarck's teachings show us that another set of forces is working in the same direction, and that we can not withstand them, for they are the result of existence itself. Says the writer:

"Lamarck teaches us that our organs are developed by exercise and atrophied by inactivity, and that the results of this development or atrophy are transmitted by heredity. Animals that live in a state of nature are alive because they have resisted all destructive agencies, and they do this by means of special organs that are continually being exercised. Now the man of a prosperous race has succeeded in sheltering himself from these destructive agencies without having to struggle against them; he therefore loses progressively the use of all the organs that give him power to fight directly against the elements."

Take, for instance, the destructive agency of cold, says M. Le Dantec. Wild animals are able to resist this successfully, but man avoids cold instead of fighting it; hence, if exposed to wintry weather without clothing, he would inevitably perish. This

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is true also in the case of all other natural destructive agencies; civilized races are becoming less and less fit to contend individually against hostile environment because they grow up amid conditions where such strife is unnecessary. Domestic animals generally die when returned to the wild state. To quote M. Le Dantec's final paragraphs:

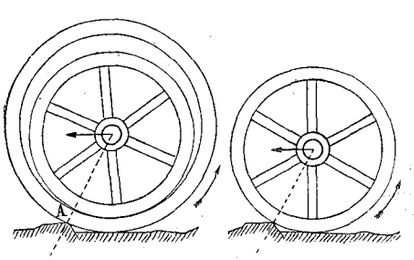
"The state of domesticity with animals corresponds to the state of prolonged peace with man, because of the resulting state of security. See the ears of a dog; they are often hanging and very slightly movable. The ancestors of the dog, in their wild state, had very movable ears like those of the wolves; their ears were always erect because of the dangers that they encountered. The muscles that made the ears of wild dogs so admirable a defensive weapon have atrophied progressively.

"In the man who has lived long in peace, the warlike instincts become softened; we strive against this progressive atrophy by means of the physical exercises called sports, which are a sort of imitation of war; but that does not prevent the decadence of certain parts of our nature. The more we live in peace, the more horror we have of war. We admire no more those whom our ancestors honored above all, and so we find ourselves in a fatal condition of inferiority compared with those peoples whose barbaric instincts have been preserved to the detriment of their moral and intellectual development. It has always been thus: the Romans conquered the Greeks. But, after all, was it not more honor to France to produce a Pasteur than a Napoleon?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERRY DIGEST.

A WHEEL THAT CARRIES ITS RAIL WITH IT.

THE accompanying illustration shows a new kind of wheel that is reported to be used successfully in France. It is the invention of M. Izart, and its principle and operation have both been approved by engineering authorities. M. Izart's wheel is double, the inner circle or wheel proper running on the interior surface of the outer circle, which the inventor calls a "movable rail." The advantages of this combination are set forth in a contribution to *Cosmos* (Paris) by M. L. Reverchon. Says this writer:

"Rails effect so great an economy in the force necessary to the traction of vehicles that it is natural that inventors should attempt to apply the principle to ordinary carriages. We have seen several projects of this kind put forward which seem to indicate a lack of thought on the part of their originators, such as the jointed rail that surrounds both wheels on each side of the carriage like a bicycle chain! This would be quite sufficient to stop the best-appointed carriage.



COMPARISON OF THE WAYS IN WHICH THE ORDINARY WHEEL AND THE IZART WHEEL SURMOUNT OBSTACLES.

"M. Izart does not belong to the class of inventors who despise logic and do not deign to consult mechanical laws. His wheel seems to us to be a real solution of the problem.

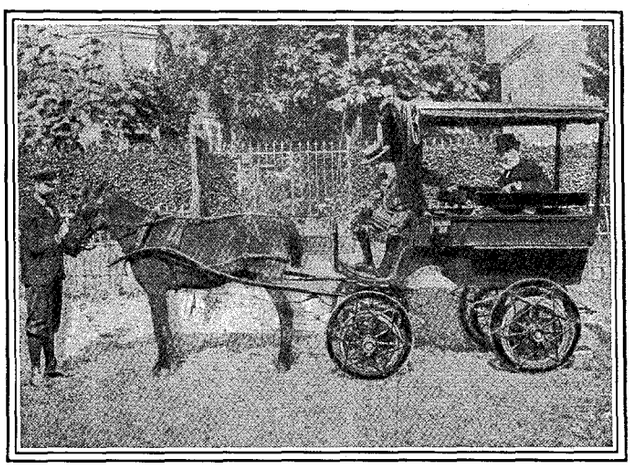
"It is simply an ordinary wheel surrounded by a circle whose diameter is slightly larger than its own and on which it rolls, keeping interiorly tangent to it. . . . . .

"Let us say at the outset, with the inventor, that on macadam or any smooth, hard roadbed the movable rail has no advantage. Such a road is practically equivalent to a rail, and a device of this kind would only increase the dead weight and resistance of the carriage. But when the road is rough or muddy, or on a stone pavement, the superiority of the new system is evident.

"Referring to the diagram, what does the ordinary wheel do when it meets with an obstacle? First it is checked and transmits a shock to the passengers. Then it surmounts the obstacle, lifting its load vertically. The force of traction being exerted horizontally, the necessary effort is considerable. When the obstacle has been passed, there is a fall and another shock, and the same thing happens at every obstacle, at every paving-stone. Whoever has ridden on an artillery caisson or even in an ordinary carriage, along a paved street, knows thf disagreeable sensation that is produced. . . . . .

"Now, what does Izart's wheel do?

"When it reaches the obstacle, the 'rail' is checked, just as the ordinary wheel is; but at the same time it forms an inclined plane on which the inner wheel moves easily and without shock up to the point *A*, at which it is just above the obstacle. The weight of the load then causes oscillation of the circular rail, the



CARRIAGE WITH IZART'S "MOVABLE RAIL" WHEELS.

portion of which behind the point of application forms a lever and aids in carrying forward the vehicle. The descent from the obstacle is made with equal ease and without shock, the rail always acting as a bridge between the road and the obstacles upon it.

"On a muddy or sandy road, the ordinary wheel sinks in. Traction becomes very difficult, a considerable segment being always in contact with the earth. In this case also the movable rail produces its effect by acting continually as a lever to help the wheel up.

"We can not enter here into numerical comparisons, nor appeal to arithmetic to show the coefficient of economy of the Izart wheel. It is sufficient to have shown that this coefficient exists and that in certain cases it may become considerable. It appears in practise by a diminution in the motive force necessary for traction, or by an increase of the load that may be carried with the same power. At the same time the ease of motion and the absence of shocks and bumps assures the greater safety of the load and of the motor, whether this be horse or engine."

The writer concludes by mentioning a final advantage of the movable rail, which makes it adaptable to any wheel and in any circumstances. A wheel of a given circumference will advance its vehicle in a single rotation by a distance equal to that circumference. But if it rolls on the interior of a movable rail it covers this same distance on the interior surface of the rail, and as it is the corresponding exterior surface of the latter that touches the ground, the vehicle will be advanced a proportionately greater distance.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Lightning-Rods as Protectors.—We recently quoted an editorial from one of the electrical papers ridiculing the pretensions of the average lightning-rod vender. This reflects the general scientific opinion, which is that most lightning-rods are worse than useless. Another side of the question is presented, however, in a recent report made to the Berlin Electrotechnical Society. Says *The Electrical World* (abstracting a notice in the *Elektrische Zeitung*, April 26): "The report emphasizes the fact that a lightning-rod really affords protection; its use should be more extended by simplifying and cheapening its construction; the installation of lightning-rods should be considered in

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the design of a building, not after it has been erected. The lightning-rod consists of three parts: the upper part for receiving the flash, the line, and the connection to earth; the top consists of metallic points, surfaces or edges, of any form, not necessarily in form of a rod with a geometrical point; the line should connect the upper part with the earth conductors by the shortest possible path, and with the fewest possible bends; it should surround the building, especially the roof, if possible, on all sides; the metallic portions of the building, such as the gutters, drain-pipes, etc., may be used for the line; the line is to be connected with all large metallic masses on the building; the earth conductors should be as extended as possible; damp places should be favored; existing metallic pipes may be used and may be considered as a sufficiently good ground. The prevention against damage by flash is the greater, the more all parts of the building which are liable to flashes are protected by metallic collectors, the greater the number of lines along the building, and the more extended the earth conductors. Even a defective lightning-rod may give protection; an increase of the danger can result only from very great and unusual mistakes in its installation. Branched lines of iron should have a cross-section of at least 50 square millimeters [$\frac{1}{12}$ square inch], unbranched lines of at least 100 square millimeters [$\frac{1}{6}$ square inch]; for copper, half of these cross-sections are sufficient; zinc should have a cross-section of 1½ times that of iron; lead 3 times that of iron. The single parts of the line may be connected by soldering, riveting, screwing, etc.; connections which are not soldered should be at least 10 centimeters long. In order to keep the lightning-rod in good condition, tests by experts are necessary from time to time."

A DISCOVERY IN ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION.

A DISCOVERY which may have important results in electric engineering has been made by Prof. Frederick Bedell, of Cornell University. Professor Bedell finds that when direct and alternating currents are sent over the same line, each behaves as if the other were not there, and that thus the same line can be used for two separate systems of transmission of energy at the cost of a single line. "This," says Prof. R. A. Fessenden, in *Science*, "would seem to remove the last objection to the general use of the alternating current system, and it is probable that the method will be extensively used." Professor Bedell read a paper on his discovery before the recent New York meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In it, after an exhaustive discussion of statistical tables embodying the numerical results of his experiments, he states his conclusion as follows:

"Each current acts as tho it had the whole conductor to itself and the other current were absent. Accordingly, the conductors of an alternating current system may be used also as the conductors for a direct current, exactly as if the alternating current did not exist, and *vice versa*. . . . . .

"That two unlike currents in no wise interfere may perhaps be appreciated from the following example. Suppose we have a direct current of ten amperes and add thereto an additional ampere of like (direct) current. The whole current is now eleven amperes, which flows with uniform density in the conductor, so that the original current of ten amperes has only $\frac{10}{11}$ of the conductor for its use. An additional current of like kind, therefore, interferes with the original current. Let us now suppose that with an original direct current of ten amperes we have an added ampere of alternating current. Half the time this is of the same polarity as the direct current, and increases the current density in the conductor; but half the time the alternating current is opposite in polarity to the direct current, and during this time makes the total flow of current less and the current density less than for the direct current alone. In other words, the additional ampere of direct current interferes all the time with the original direct current; whereas the additional ampere of alternating current acts as a detriment for half the time, and as an assistance for half the time, these two effects tending to cancel."

Professor Bedell is an authority on the subject of the alternating current and its phenomena, and altho his conclusions in this instance have not been everywhere accepted, it is generally believed that he has pointed out to electrical engineers a method of saving money in power transmission.

Is Leprosy Curable?—That lepers may be cured if they will only keep from eating fish, was recently asserted in a lecture at the Polyclinic (London) by Jonathan Hutchinson. The speaker, as reported by the London correspondent of *The Medical News* (July 7), "showed a case of recovery from leprosy, remarking that he would use the term 'cure' but for his awe of certain captious critics, for the patient had permanent anesthesia of the hands and, to a less extent, of his feet. All evidence of active leprosy, however, had been absent for six years. The words 'cure' and 'recovery' meant cessation of disease processes, not absolute restoration to normal condition. He mentioned another case of a florid, healthy-looking man quite blind from leprosy, whose hands were to some extent helpless from anesthesia and muscular atrophy. But for fifteen years he was free from aggressive symptoms. . . . The treatment consisted in small doses of arsenic, liberal diet, and abstinence from fish. In about eighteen months all traces of patches had disappeared from his hands and feet. From that time unusual slow restorration progressed, the hands became less dusky and somewhat less numb, and the ulnar nerves smaller. The patient enjoyed good health except that he suffered from dyspepsia.

"As long ago as 1879 Mr. Hutchinson published a case of recovery from leprosy. A woman returned from Barbadoes with leprosy in the most severe form—the tubercular. In the course of years whilst residing in England, she recovered, but her hands remained numb and crippled. She was enjoined to abstain from fish. Mr. Hutchinson since then has seen many cases of recovery of lepers who have come from abroad to reside in England. The same observation has been made in America as to Norwegian lepers."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE elevator at the Washington Monument is hereafter to be operated by electricity, we are told by *The Electrical World and Engineer*. "It costs the Government at present about $20,000 a year to take the public up the 500 feet to the top and down again. The sundry civil appropriation bill, approved June 6, included $20,000 for one dynamo and connections, and installation of new system, and $6,500 for an addition to the boiler house."

"A CURIOUS discovery is said to have been made in Germany, that land of never-ending research," says *The Western Electrician*. "It is that the lens of the human eye is diamagnetic, or possessed of the apparent property of being repelled by the poles of a powerful magnet. It is suggested as a possibility that this characteristic might be utilized in a magnetic treatment to flatten the lens and thus improve or perhaps cure nearsightedness."

"AMONG the interesting suggestions relating to the possibilities of the Philippines," says *The Western Electrician*, "is the statement that the islands are the proper place to grow gutta-percha cheaply and profitably. This assertion is not made by some optimistic American expansionist, but is found in a work just published in Germany and mentioned by United States Consul Hughes of Coburg. The writer notes that the supply of gutta-percha is almost exhausted, owing to the reckless and primitive way in which the trees were treated in Sumatra and Borneo, whence the principal output has come. As these trees will flourish in only a very few places, the question has become serious."

Commenting on the opening of underground electric roads in London and Paris, both largely equipped with American apparatus, *The Electrical World* says: "There is an old saying that the shoemaker's wife goes ill-shod, and it has a pertinency to the situation which discloses the two leading capitals of the old world equipped with American underground electric railways, while not a city in this country has anything of the kind, unless we count in the Boston subway, which is simply a sunken track for trolley cars. However, in a few years we shall be able to try underground roads here without going to Europe for the experience, while it is not improbable that many useful points in practise will have been developed in Europe that will be worthy of study or imitation."

TO a correspondent of the New York *Sun* who asked why builders of automobiles did not dispense with the dashboard, since the mud-splashing horse was absent, another correspondent replied that the dashboard serves to keep the passengers warm, and that vehicles without it would be unsightly. Neither of these persons, says *The Electrical Review*, "has discussed the question of why automobile doors should open from the side of the vehicle where they do not belong, or why automobiles should still have little railings on which to rest the reins of the horse which is not there, or why the makers of these vehicles have departed as little as possible from the ancient traditions of the carriage builder and made things such as we see on our streets—unsightly, unfitted for the uses to which they are put, strongly reminiscent of the horse, and probably destined to be looked upon by our grandchildren as examples of the perverted taste of their ancestors."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

BEARING OF PSYCHICAL RESEARCH UPON THE BIBLE MIRACLES.

A NEW field of Christian evidence, in the opinion of some religious thinkers, has been opened up by the results already obtained through psychical research. While most of the well-known psychical investigators, such as Professor Hyslop, the Rev. Minot J. Savage, Mr. F. W. H. Myers, and Professor Wallace, have been disbelievers in orthodox Christianity, it is noteworthy that a bold claim is made for the value of psychical research to Christian apologetics by a writer in *The Living Church* (Prot. Episc., July 28), a publication regarded as distinctly High Church in its sympathies. The writer (the Rev. Edwin Macomb Duff) makes two claims: first, that the facts disclosed by psychic research tend to strengthen the doctrine of the Incarnation; second, that they show man's essential need of a Savior. The writer, whose articles upon the same subject in *The Church Eclectic* (February, March) have attracted some attention, argues that if these have been accepted as "safe and sound" by the conservative editor of that magazine, this fact should have some weight in overcoming the initial prejudice which orthodox Protestant Christians feel toward all modern forms of the occult. He says:

"Without any remarks upon what psychical research is, under what auspices it has been conducted since 1882, what strictly scientific methods it has pursued, what particular claims of psychic phenomena it has brought to light, I think it will suffice to refer the reader for specific evidence to the thirteen published volumes of the society's proceedings, to the two volumes 'Phantasms of the Living,' by Messrs. Gurney, Podmore, and Myers, and to the book of Mr. Frank Podmore which presents the evidence in summarized form, 'Apparitions and Thought Transference.' It may not be amiss also to point to the Bishop of Carlisle and to the Bishop of Ripon as two prominent members of the Psychical Research Society.

"Now the facts brought to light by psychical research, summarily stated, come to this: The human mind in a certain condition of passivity, sometimes in hypnosis, and sometimes in a state superficially indistinguishable from normal wakefulness, manifests certain faculties and powers which are supersensory, and supernormal, and at the same time manifests singular limitations and weakness, in that it becomes the slave of the suggestion. The bearings of these facts upon Christian evidence are, it seems to me, in part self-evident; and, for the rest, apparent upon a little reflection. The first self-evident conclusion derivable from the facts is, I think, this: *The existence of a superphysical, or of a supersensory, becomes a fact resting upon scientific demonstration.* This, of course, is fatal to skepticism of the materialistic order. From the middle of the nineteenth century materialism has challenged Christian thought to produce proof of the existence of anything that is not referable to a physical explanation; to prove, for instance, that thought itself is not a mere secretion of brain as bile is a secretion of the liver; to prove that the soul is not a mere resultant of ganglionic cellular activity. Philosophic idealism has come forward with answers; but they have all been speculative and *a priori*, not to say painfully abstruse, in their character. But now we are in possession of conclusive proof that there are facts which are not referable to a physical explanation. It is no longer speculatively but scientifically certain that the materialistic hypothesis is inadequate to account for all the facts that are known. This, I submit, is alone an immense gain for Christian apologetics, and its value can not be overemphasized. . . . . .

"I must now state an observed fact falling under the generalization stated above from which another very important conclusion is derivable, viz., psychic research has found that the supersensory manifestations of the human mind are highest when the cerebral and other physical functions of the subject are lowest. From this fact probability becomes so high as to be almost a certainty that when the physical functions of the body cease *altogether*, the supersensory faculties and powers *will attain to their normal functional perfection.* Thomson J. Hudson, LL.D., in his 'Scientific Demonstrations of the Future Life,' develops this thought briefly as follows: (1) It is an axiom of science that nature never produces functions, faculties, or powers for which there is not some normal use in *some* sphere of existence. (2) The exercise of the supersensory faculties and powers of the human mind in the *physical* plane of existence is abnormal. All their deliverances require sensory verification before they can be trusted. (3) We are therefore compelled, by hypothesis, to predicate a *future* and *superphysical* state of existence in which to look for a normal exercise of these functions, faculties, and powers. A future life thus becomes demonstrable by strict scientific induction which reasons from the known to the unknown.

"The next conclusion is negative in its character, viz., that inasmuch as all these supersensory manifestations are referable to the mind of a human agent, *therefore* the agency of disembodied spirits is excluded. Psychic research thus becomes the logical graveyard of that lamentable superstition, Spiritualism."

Another important inference to be deduced from these facts is, thinks the writer, that if the immortal part of man is thus limited and circumscribed so as to become the prey of vicious suggestions, man "stands in need of a Savior." But Mr. Duff's most important deduction deals with the very basis of traditional Christianity itself, namely, the credibility of the New-Testament miracles. His proposition is that "if superphysical phenomena happen now, they might have happened in New-Testament times." He writes:

"There is much more to be said under this proposition than our present limits permit us to say. First of all, so-called rationalistic critics of the New Testament have built their superstructure upon the supposed and assumed non-existence of the superphysical in the earthly plane of existence. We are all familiar with the 'Robert Elsmerean' proposition that has been so long dinned into our ears that 'miracles (*i.e.*, superphysical phenomena) do not happen.' Under this assumption the superphysical has been eliminated from the New Testament and all the documents thereof practically discredited in the eyes of skeptics. But miracles, *i.e.*, superphysical phenomena, *do* happen. Psychic research has established that fact. What is the result? The result is that the *a priori* arguments of rationalistic critics go for nothing. Scholarship returns to the study of the sacred documents *minus* a foregone bias of destruction. Now space forbids me to pursue this thought as it ought to be pursued. I must leave the subject with a quotation from a Bible handbook which is approved, so far as I know, by the most conservative, and will content myself with a brief comment upon the quotation. I quote from the Rev. Arthur Carr's article on Miracles in 'The Cambridge Companion to the Bible.' He writes: 'It is not necessary to regard miracles as deviations from the order of nature or the laws of nature. All that can be truly asserted is that the causes of which miracles were the results are unknown to us. . . . A miracle may be regarded as the manifestation of a hitherto latent divine force.'

"Will any one impugn the soundness of these observations? The line of thought which they suggest is this: Our Lord in His superphysical works, both therapeutic and thaumaturgic, brought *laws* into operation. He knew the laws and He utilized them. He reversed or suspended *no* law of nature, when we consider 'nature' to include the whole universe, both physical and spiritual. It remains for us to examine the gospel narratives and ascertain there whether our Lord is represented in these works to be suspending law or to be utilizing it. Do we find there any indications of limitations and conditions recognized by the Master as restraining Him (St. Mark vi. 5; compare St. Matt. xiii. 58) in any of His mighty works? Do we find any mention of exertion or exhaustion of energy (St. Mark v. 30; compare St. Luke vi. 19) caused by any of His superphysical acts? Are evidences, for example, of any therapeutic law or condition (St. Matt. ix. 29) apparent? If we do seem to find any of these suggested indications, how do they compare with the facts and conditions brought out by modern psychical research? If we find that the Master seemed to be cognizant of and to utilize the laws known to psychic research, what a tremendous additional testimony this would be to His divinity and to the trustworthiness of

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the Evangelists! Search and look! Perhaps you will find a new and rich field here for Christian apologetics."

CHRISTIAN IMPERIALISM IN GERMANY.

IMPERIALISM is as much a burning question in the Fatherland as it is in America, but with this difference, that there the question of right or wrong is regarded as virtually settled and only the problem as to the best manner of dealing with the matter practically is being discussed. One of the unique features in the agitation is the fact that Christian bodies are taking special interest and working on a solution in accordance with the principles of Christianity. The most characteristic utterances from this point of view are those expressed in the Evangelical Social Congress in Carlsruhe, a representative body of three hundred of the most progressive religious thinkers in Germany. Two prominent savants, the law professor of the University of Marburg, Dr. Rathgen, and the pro-American agitator, Dr. Lipsius, presented by appointment a series of propositions as to the duties of Christian Germany in view of the imperialistic policy now controlling the politics of the country. The discussion, as fully reported in the *Chronik* (Leipsic, No. 25), presents the following phases of thought:

1. With the change in modern politics and the development of new world powers, Germany, too, is called upon to take its part in the spread of its commercial, moral, and spiritual powers among those peoples hitherto not under European and Christian control.

2. Germany must become a world power, not only in the interests of its economic independence, but especially because it has the duty of contributing toward the civilizing and developing of peoples that have hitherto not done their duty toward mankind.

3. The economic interests in the pursuit of this policy are an incentive to higher and nobler work, and are a part of the pay secured for the latter; but such temporal interests are not sufficient to justify the application of force in securing the end in view. In general, to base a colonial policy only on the benefit that the mother country may derive is unjustifiable.

4. The moral and social duties which will make Germany a world power in three directions are: (1) the social conditions at home and their reforms; (2) the strengthening of the German influences already existing abroad; (3) the maintenance of good relations with other nations and types of culture.

5. In the colonial policy of a higher over against a lower nation, the policy should prevail of elevating the latter gradually to the stage of the former; and this is to be done, not by a suppression of the national peculiarities of such lower peoples, but by wisely using them and developing them along higher planes.

The historical development of recent decades has been of a character that has made the Christian nations the controlling forces in the destinies of the world. The duties of a Christian nation go far beyond the limits of nationality or country. The control of the world by Christian principles is the ideal of the Gospel. The duty and the right of a Christian nation to become a world power are justified among other things in its abundance of national strength and vitality, which enable it to make others the recipients of its nobler qualities. The education of foreign and inferior peoples is an evidence of internal strength and of growing vitality in any Christian people. In Germany at least the conviction is general and deep-seated that it is the call of the nation to fulfil such a mission among those who occupy a lower state in civilization. It is not a question whether such a policy should be pursued; circumstances are such that this must be done. The right to do this lies also in the general duty of mankind to master the earth and to make it serviceable to the purposes for which it was created. This neither the negro tribes nor the states under Islam nor the South American republics can do; this can be done only by European powers, as is seen by the example of Japan, Tunis, etc. That this can not be done without the application of force lies in the very nature of the case; but conquest of such inferior people is only to be the preliminary step toward their salvation, education, and civilization in accordance with Christian principles. That in prosecuting such work mistakes have been made and harm has been done can not be denied; but all the more is it necessary to understand the correct principles, the right ideals, and the best methods of solving these mighty historical problems.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

STATISTICS OF THE CHINESE PROTESTANT MISSIONS.

THE wide extent of the missionary work undertaken in China by the leading nations of the world is graphically shown by the subjoined table, abridged from the advance sheets of *The Missionary Review* (September), altho the extensive work of the French, German, Belgian, Italian, and American Roman Catholic missions in China is not included. According to the complete table, there were at the outbreak of hostilities 54 Protestant missionary societies operating in China, with 527 ordained and 519 lay missionaries of European or American nationality; 470 stations; 80,682 communicants, and 30,046 day-pupils. The figures of the twenty-three American missionary societies in China are particularly interesting and show that at the present moment nearly a thousand American men and women missionaries are in more or less imminent peril in China, if they have not already met death. The table in part is as follows:

Name of Society.	Ordained Missionaries.	Lay Missionaries.	Total Foreign Workers.	Number of Stations.	Communicants.	Number of Pupils.
1 American Board	36	11	112	15	3740	2276
2 American Baptist Missionary Union	24	7	78	14	2238	573
3 Protestant Episcopal Board	14	3	31	5	1134	1239
4 Presbyterian Board (North)	58	18	184	19	8317	2490
5 Reformed Church in America	5	....	17	3	1304	264
6 Methodist Episcopal Church (North)	41	9	152	15	20326	6623
7 Seventh-Day Baptist	1	....	4	1	55	58
8 Southern Baptist Convention	15	....	40	10	1499	816
9 Methodist Episcopal Church (South)	13	1	44	6	751	1310
10 Presbyterian Church (South)	21	8	66	11	370	300
11 Woman's Union Missionary Society	....	....	18	1		
12 Presbyterian Church, Canada	9	2	18	2	9	
13 American Bible Society	1	5	6	4		
14 Foreign Christian Missionary Society	9	2	24	5	204	113
15 Christian and Missionary Alliance	5	53	121	34		
16 United Brethren in Christ	3	3	10	1	19	148
17 Swedish-American Mission	3	....	5	1	1	
18 American Friends' Board	1	....	6	1	50	100
19 Methodist Episcopal Church, Canada	6	....	6	2	10	
20 Gospel Baptist Mission	8	....	12			
21 Y. M. C. A. in Foreign Lands	....	3	6	3		
22 Reformed Presbyterians	2	....	4	1		
23 Cumberland Presbyterians	1	1	3	1		
Totals of American Societies	276	126	967	155	40027	16310
24 London Missionary Society	45	5	108	16	7097	2530
25 British Bible Society	4	11	27	10		
26 Female Education Society	....	...	6	2	...	400
27 Church Miissionary Society	40	23	166	26	4911	3823
28 English Presbyterians	12	6	48	7	3790	174
29 Wesleyan Missionary Society	....	13	30	18	....	896
30 Baptist Missionary Society	26	....	51	6	4088	1128
31 Methodist New Connection	7	....	14	6	2125	489
32 Scotch United Presbyterian	10	4	36	4	5183	652
33 Scotch Bible Society	1	8	16	6		
34 Society for Propagation of Gospel	8	4	17	6	400	
35 Methodist Free Church	4	2	9	2	996	77
36 Irish Presbyterians	8	4	23	7	911	127
37 Church of Scotland	2	1	9	1	110	150
38 Zenana Missionary Society	....	....	37	11		
39 Bible Christians	7	....	14	3	28	70
40 Friends' F. M. Association	....	6	14	2	5	162
Totals of British Societies	174	85	625	133	29644	10678
41 Basel Missionary Society	21	2	36	13	3000	1121
42 Rhenish Missionary Society	9	2	19	5	375	66
43 Berlin Woman's China Society	....	1	6	1		
44 Berlin Missionary Society	4	2	6	5	479	270
45 Gen. Evangelical Prot. Miss. Assoc.	3	....	3	1		
46 Swedish Mission	1	8	29	4	60	
47 Congregational Church of Sweden	8	....	13	2	9	82
48 German China Alliance	....	9	16	6	45	
49 Norwegian Lutheran	1	4	8	3	25	
50 Danish Missionary Society	5	....	9	3	4	
Totals of Continental Societies	52	28	145	43	3997	1539
51 China Inland Mission	30	296	776	149	7147	1589
52 Chinese Blind Mission	1	....	2	1		
53 Diffusion of Christian Knowledge	1	....	2	1		
54 International Institute	1	1	3	1		
Totals of International Societies	33	297	783	152	7147	1589
Net Totals of all Societies	527	519	2461	470	80682	30046

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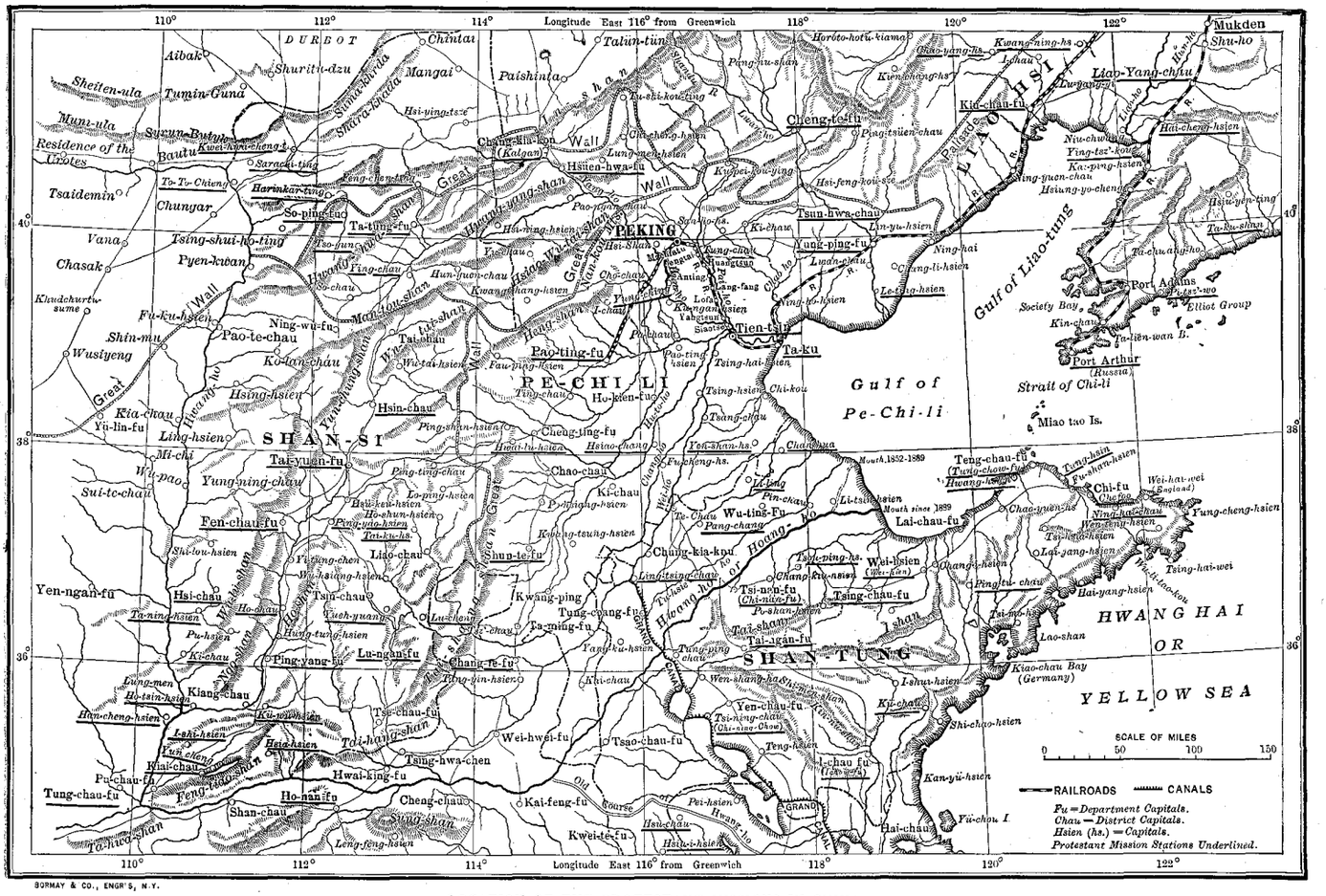
Longitude East 116° from Greenwich
110°
112°
114°
118°
120°
122°
40°
38°
36°
PEKING
PE-CHI-LI
SHAN-SI
SHAN-TUNG
Gulf of Pe-Chi-li
Gulf of Liao-tung
LIAO HSI
Strait of Chi-li
YELLOW SEA
HWANG HAI OR
Mukden
Liao-Yang-chiu
Kin-chau-fu
Cheng-te-fu
Tsun-hwa-chau
Yung-ping-fu
Ning-hai
Tien-tsin
Ta-ku
Pao-ting-fu
Port Adams
Port Arthur (Russia)
Miao tao Is.
Chi-fu
Teng-chau-fu
Lai-chau-fu
Wei-hien
Tsing-chau-fu
Kiao-chau Bay (Germany)
Ichau
Ki-chau
Shi-chao-hsien
Yen-chau-fu
Tsao-chau-fu
Wei-hwei-fu
Tsing-hwa-chen
Hwai-king-fu
Kai-feng-fu
Cheng-chau
Ho-nan-fu
Shan-chau
Kwei-te-fu
Yu-chou I
Hai-chau
Yen-ngan-fu
Fen-chau-fu
Ping-yang-fu
Lu-ngan-fu
Kiang-chau
Tung-chau-fu
Pu-chau-fu
Ta-ning-hsien
Tung-kwan
Chung-kia-kou
Tung-chang-fu
Ta-ming-fu
Chang-te-fu
Lin-tsing-chau
Tai-an-fu
Tai-shan
Lao-shan
Ta-ku-shan
Ta-chu-shan
Hsiu-yen-ting
Ta-tu-shan
Ta-lien-wan B.
Society Bay
Kin-chau
Elliot Group
Pi-tsz-wo
Niu-chwang
Ying-tsz'-kou
Ka-ping-hsien
Hsiung-yo-cheng
Hai-cheng-hsien
Kiu-lien-cheng
Kwang-ning-hs
Liao-yang-hsien
Pang-tsien-chau
Kien-cheng-hs
Hsi-feng-koi-ssu
Ki-chau
Lin-yu-hsien
Le-ting-hsien
Lan-chau
Chang-li-hsien
Ning-ho-hsien
Yang-liu
Tsing-hai-hsien
Tsing-hsien
Chi-kou
Ho-kien-fu
Tsang-chau
Hsing-chang
Fei-shan-ha
Fu-cheng-hs.
Ta-kiang
Mouth 1852-1889
Mouth since 1889
Li-tsin-hsien
Pin-chau
Te-Chau
Pang-chang
Ho-kien-hsien
Chao-chau
Ki-chau
Hsin-chau
Cheng-ling-fu
Ling-hsien
Ping-shan-hsien
Hwai-lu-hsien
Ta-ching-hsien
Ping-ting-chau
Yung-ning-chau
Mi-chi
Wu-pao
Tai-yuan-fu
Sui-te-chau
Kia-chau
Yü-lin-fu
Hsing-hsien
Shin-mu
Wusiyeng
Fu-ku-hsien
Pao-te-chau
Ning-wu-fu
Ko-lan-chau
Khudchurtw-sume
Tai-chau
Wu-tai-hsien
Fau-ping-hsien
Ting-chau
Ho-kien-fu
Hsi-Shan
Ping-yao-hsien
Tai-ku-hs
Lieo-chau
Shun-te-fu
Kwang-ping
Tung-kwan-fu
Lu-chen
Tsin-chau
Tsieh-yuan
Hsiang-tung-hsien
Ping-yang-fu
Hsi-chau
Ta-ning-hsien
Ho-chau
Pu-hsien
Ki-chau
Lung-men
Ho-tsin-hsien
Han-cheng-hsien
Ku-wei-hsien
Lo-hi-hsien
Hua-hsien
Tai-hang-shan
Tsi-chau-fu
Yun-cheng
Kwei-chau
Feng-tai
Ho-nan-fu
Shan-chau
Tung-chau-fu
Pu-chau-fu
Cheng-chau
Sung-shan
Leng-feng-hsien
Tsi-ning-chau (Shi-ning-Chow)
Teng-hsien
Ichau fu (Tsou-hsien)
Kan-yü-hsien
Pei-hsien
Hsü-chau
Hsü-i-hsien
Old Course of the Yellow R.
GRAND
Ho-kien-fu
Tsi-nan-fu (Chi-nan-fu)
Tsing-chau-fu
Wei-hsien (Chwei-fang)
Chang-lo-hsien
Ping-tu-chau
Tsi-ho
Lao-shan
Wen-shang-hsien
Shi-ho
Ki-chau
Ichau
Tai-an-fu
Tai-shan
Tsing-ping chau
Yang-ku-hsien
Tung-ping-chau
Tung-ping-hsien
Tung-ping-fu

the clergy obey the law"; but the marquis declined the invitation. *The Westminster Gazette* (July 17) says:

"The one thing Lord Salisbury can not contemplate with equanimity is litigation:

"'The noble earl [said Lord Salisbury] denounced with great effectiveness the protest made by the English Church Union. I am not here to praise or to blame that utterance. In fact, I am afraid I have not read it. But any number of gentlemen may gather together and call themselves the English Church Union and may pass resolutions on any subject, human or divine, and nothing in our law or Constitution to hinder them. So it is with many other matters. I hear a great denunciation of the confessional—I have expressed my opinion on more than one occasion in this House upon that question—but you can not stop it by legislation. If A tells his secrets to B, nothing you can put on the statute book would give the slightest hope of preventing him from doing it. If you trust to litigation, you have a very poor prospect before you. It will lead to a very stormy time.'

"This was certain to be Lord Salisbury's answer—no one imagined that the Government would initiate any new coercive legislation. Rather here, as elsewhere, they would prefer to trust to free indulgence. . . . . .

"Lord Halifax's contribution to the debate was a little piece of coat-trailing. Referring to the E. C. U. declaration and to the Holy Communion, he said:

"'He had no wish to shelter himself under any technicalities. The bishops and the synods were the real guardians of the faith of the church. Would the archbishops and the bishops collectively say that the declaration which had been referred to, and for the issuing of which he was no doubt to some extent responsible, was inconsistent with the Catholic belief which they professed every time they recited the creeds?'

"We have no doubt that the archbishops and bishops will not engage in a controversy of this kind. Certainly it seems a part of Catholic practise to argue without ceasing with their ecclesiastical superiors. Here at all events the Ritualists can claim that there is nothing Romish about what they do."

The St. James's Gazette (July 17) says:

"The archbishop pleads for patience and says that he and his brethren have already effected much. He argued strongly against legislative action. At the point now reached by the session nothing can now be done, and no sensible man can wish that the need for doing anything should ever arise. But the decision, whether it will or will not, does not depend wholly on sensible men. It is monstrous that a small minority of sacerdotal fanatics should trade on the moderation of the bulk of the church and of the nation—which in plain fact is what is happening. When they can no longer indulge in their favorite practises of quibbling, logic-chopping, and casuistry, they fall back on downright disobedience, and when there is a proposal to call them to order, they rebuke the wicked men who threaten to rend the garment of the church by putting them outside, where they would be free to believe and practise anything and everything they could find in Rome or in the East. There must come a time when this must alter, and we are decidedly of opinion that so soon as this is made clear a good many of those who find their conscientious objections at present insurmountable will be visited by a new light."

The Spectator, always a sincere lover of the Church of England, and moderate in its churchmanship, takes a more hopeful view than some others. Referring to Archbishop Temple's speech in the House of Lords, it remarks that Dr. Temple understands the temper in which the present crisis should be met, and that he does not mean to allow himself to be driven from his true course by extremists who urge "a show of so-called strength and firmness." The temper of his speech is "the true temper of the Church of England, and breathes the spirit which . . . has marked her out as among the noblest of spiritual agencies the world has seen. That spirit is one of a sane and noble tolerance, of a deep and understanding respect for tender consciences, and of patience and good will." The writer continues:

"The words in which the archbishop urged the House of Lords to remember the difficulties of the present situation apply to the whole nation: 'I must remind the House that this is not the first time that I have prayed your lordships to remember the difficulties of dealing with such matters as these, where men's consciences are so very much strained, where men feel so very strongly, and where it is exceedingly difficult for men to change the course that they have previously pursued, and very difficult indeed for them to dissever themselves from those with whom they have previously acted. And I have urged before, as I must urge again, that in such matters it is really necessary, unless you do most serious injustice, to be patient in dealing with offenders of this kind, who are perplexed by the position in which they find themselves, who very largely indeed really desire to obey the voice of authority, but who at the same time are held back by very natural feelings and by the belief that practises which they have pursued are really within the law of the church.' If only the country will adopt this tone all may yet be well with the church. In this sign we shall conquer, and good order, a reasonable discipline, freedom of conscience, and a wide comprehension shall still remain the priceless heritage of the Church of England."

SHALL THERE BE A "CATHOLIC PARTY" IN THE UNITED STATES?

BISHOP McFAUL'S recent address to the Knights of Columbus, at Trenton, N. J., in which he advised Roman Catholics not to submit supinely to the discrimination which, he claimed, is made against them in American political life, has roused much discussion. The bishop urged that Roman Catholic societies should unite to "insist that our religion shall not be made an obstacle to the attainment of our national rights," and his words have been widely taken to mean that his coreligionists should unite to form in America a distinctly Roman Catholic Party similar to the influential "Center" in Germany. The bishop, however, denies this, and said later (we quote from *The Catholic Standard and Times*, June 30):

"I was careful to state that it was not my intention to advocate a Catholic political party. This, I think, would be unwise for many reasons; neither do I think that we should unreasonably emphasize our claims for justice. We are American citizens entitled to certain rights, and these we must possess. Bigotry shall not be allowed to deprive us of the exercise and enjoyment of any of them. We ask no favors, we beg for no privileges."

The Independent and other papers, however, take the bishop's words to mean an organized political assault upon many American institutions, including the public schools. Such a union, says *The Independent*, "would provoke a most undesirable Protestant activity such as we have seen too much of in the undesirable work of the A. P. A." *The Christian Work* (non-denom.), July 12, quoting the bishop's words about "our constitutional rights," given above, says:

"Naturally this has been interpreted to mean that he advocates the organization of a Catholic political party; or, if he does not mean that, what does he mean? And if he does mean it, we have only to say no movement could be made that would be more harmful to the Roman Catholic Church. And it goes without saying that an effort to interject into our political activities the lamentable disturbance of a distinct Catholic party, ready to sell its votes for the price of political favor, as exists in Germany, Italy, and France to-day, is wholly without justification in the history of American Catholicism. Of course, it is very natural that Catholics should insist that no political discrimination be visited against them on the ground of their religious faith, nor is it wholly surprising if they resent the treatment of their faith as a political disability in a candidate, more especially since they have shown during the whole history of the republic that they make no such objection to Protestant candidates.

"On the other hand, it is to be noted that it is no infringement upon their rights if Americans upon certain exigencies prefer to elect their Protestant to their Catholic brethren to certain offices. The Catholic *right* lies not in inviolability from any discrimination at the polls, but in the enjoyment of full and free civic privileges under the law. Such privileges they enjoy and freely exercise, just as the Protestants and others do, to vote as they

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please, and if at times they prefer to vote for those who are Protestants, while Catholics may deprecate the fact, their rights are really not invaded. The fact is, our Catholic friends have not always been wise in their political action, and especially in the matter of our public schools; and if there still exists sectarian antipathy in some quarters—and we are happy to say never before was the disposition of Protestants to accord to their Catholic brethren the full measure of civil confidence demanded by Bishop McFaul so general as it is now—our Catholic friends too often have themselves to thank for it.

"The conclusion of the whole matter is that it rests chiefly if not wholly with our Roman Catholic friends themselves to determine whether discrimination shall be exercised specifically against them at the polls. So long as they resort to political methods for furthering the interests of their sect, so long they will be opposed in like manner; but this will constitute no invasion of their rights. In any event, Roman Catholics can not expect to overcome religious intolerance with political bigotry, or, if they do, they place themselves out of court so far as any invasion of their rights is concerned."

The Catholic Union and Times, however, says editorially (June 30):

"Now, this is the kernel of what the Bishop of Trenton says: he states the wrong and he suggests very mildly some means for bringing that wrong to the attention of those who have power to right it. But he explicitly declares that he does not advocate the formation of a Catholic political party. Here, then, we have a proof that whether Catholics combine for their rights or remain stolidly quiescent like 'brothers to the ox,' they will be equally misrepresented. The bare statement that they have any grievance is construed into an act of aggression; the simplest measures of self-defense for the purpose of asking attention to them are denounced beforehand as an open challenge to conflict and a provocation to a gang of villainous conspirators to start a fresh campaign of calumny. From first to last there is not one word in the bishop's counsel about the public-school system, yet the fertile imagination of *The Independent* conjures up the bogey as a stimulus to action on the part of an unlawful association whose work it hypocritically affects to deprecate. The bishop referred, and very properly referred, to the mean policy adopted toward the Indian schools—a policy as unjust to the taxpayer as it is disgraceful to the bigoted representatives responsible for it—and in this he was only echoing what has been said over and over again by other prelates and priests all over the country without any false interpretation of their language and aims."

The Freeman's Journal (Rom. Cath., June 30) says:

"Some, and we are of the number, think the bishop said precisely what ought to have been said, and said long ago. Others think his advice was imprudent, inopportune, and so forth. The reasons given by the latter for their opinion are not convincing. If Catholics, because Catholics, are denied the rights and privileges enjoyed by their non-Catholic fellow citizens, it is wise, prudent, and opportune to combine as Catholics to make that fact known and to urge that it cease to be a fact."

The Ave Maria, in the course of a temperate article, says (the italics are the editor's):

"*The federation of Catholic societies*, whatever may be said to the contrary, is a step in the right direction. Opposition to the movement was to be expected from within and without—from Catholics whose human respect or cowardice or political preferences are stronger than their attachment to religion; from benighted bigots, who can never see Catholics working together without fears that they are working against the Government; and from *stupid people, who imagine that we are trying to form a new political party. It will be necessary to assure even unprejudiced, intelligent persons, over and over again, that American Catholics have no such desire.* Let it be stated as clearly as possible that the purpose of the federation of Catholic societies is to exert influence on occasion, as other religious denominations do, to right wrongs and prevent injustice. To this *no reasonable man can object.*"

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE FAR-EASTERN PROBLEM.

SURPRISING as events in China have been to most of the world, the unrest in the empire was known and commented upon for months by all the far Eastern papers, many of which even encouraged the so-called "reform movement," believing it to be directed chiefly against Russia. Of the true character of the movement, however, none of them seems to have been aware, or, if they were, they failed to say so editorially in such a manner as to arouse the public. Even in the beginning of June most of them, including *The Celestial Empire*, the Hongkong *Mail*, the Shanghai *Mercury*, and the well-edited English papers in Japan, made rather light of the trouble. In its issue of June 12, *The Japan Gazette* (Yokohama) endeavored to throw the blame upon the diplomatic representatives in China, especially the British. It said:

"Not a word of warning as to what was well known in missionary and commercial circles to be brewing! The Shanghai papers knew, through their reliable correspondents in Peking, Tien-Tsin, and elsewhere, what was coming, and had the courage to draw public and official attention to the obvious facts, in season and out of season. But the outside world is hardly to be blamed for not believing in the urgency of the crisis when high officials and other authorities complacently shut their eyes to what was going on or were quite ignorant thereof, which is just as bad. The rude awakening came, however, and the results are yet in the womb of time."

Of authentic news there is little, even at this day, beyond descriptions given by the officers in command of the troops. Shanghai, however, is earning the reputation of being as great a "news factory" as was Key West before and during the Spanish-American War. One thing certain as to the future is that the powers, as soon as they are in a situation to do so, will exact ample guaranties for the prevention of future anti-foreign risings of this sort. The *Post* (Berlin) declares that the Chinese people have thrown down the gantlet to the West, however the Government may be inclined. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* expresses itself to the following effect:

The Chinese have never considered the persons of Western ambassadors to be as sacred as they are held among other people. In part, the Europeans and Americans were responsible for this. The Chinaman has all along been led to think that if he is persistent enough in his claim to superiority over others, this superiority will be admitted. Ill-timed politeness has prevented the Western nations from enlightening the Chinese on this subject. Until 1873, the representatives of foreign powers were treated even outwardly as envoys from vassal states. To this day the masses are adroitly kept in ignorance of the fact that foreign governments owe no allegiance to the Chinese Emperor. The ambassadors have never been allowed to confer privately with the Emperor.

Any one who has had the good fortune to converse at length with educated Chinamen knows that they consider China as the country which has reached the highest intellectual development, that the Chinese have reached a point beyond which no progress is possible, and that the Western nations are steeped in barbarism and ignorance. On this account many people believe that it is impossible to preserve the integrity of China. From an article in the *Ost-Asiatische Lloyd* (Shanghai) we take the following:

"A far-seeing Chinaman of high rank (we will not give his name here) said a few years ago: 'China is beyond reform, hence she will be broken up.' Some English publicists have described how happy China could be if she would accept only Englishmen as her guides, introduce party government of the Anglo-Saxon pattern, etc.; but the thing can not be done. All attempts to graft Western civilization upon the Chinese stalk have failed. . . . We do not mean to say that Asiatic states lose their independence because they are physically, intellectually, or

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morally degenerate; but simply because their civilization is different and—weaker. India's civilization is as great and as old as that of China, yet India lost her national independence at the first onslaught of Mohammedanism. Despite the physical and intellectual strength of the people of India, they will never again be independent. China will share the same fate. China has lost her independence to Mongolian and Tartaric tribes. She absorbed them, because they had nothing but their physical strength, no civilization of their own. With the whites the case is different. The Chinese will neither assimilate the Europeans nor be assimilated by them. The missionaries, who are in touch with the lowest classes only, may think differently, but the facts are against them."

On the whole, there is but little dissent from the above opinion throughout Europe. Dissent, however, is not lacking on the various steps to be taken by the European governments. The London *Standard* complains that the Russians and Germans have not accepted the British suggestion that Japan restore order in China. The press in England do not expect Japan to restore order in China for nothing. She is to be recompensed by the acquisition of territory in the North. Unfortunately Russia regards the

CHORUS OF POWERS: "What a shame! He actually shows fight."
—*Silhouette, Paris.*

North as her own, and the *Birshewya Viedomosti* suggests that Japan's reward come from another section. It says:

"Japan is doing a service to the whole world if she furnishes an adequate army, and she must be recompensed. China is big enough for all, and Russia has never denied the natural right of Japan to territorial acquisition in Central and Southern China."

But Central China is where Great Britain claims to be paramount, and that Germany intends to say "hands off!" in Shantung, and France in the extreme South, is pretty evident.

From an article by Melchior de Vogué, in the *Gaulois* (Paris), we quote the following:

"Because of lack of influence or position near Peking, we [the French] are not well placed. The leading movers have established themselves in the Gulf of Pe-chi-li. England is settled in Wei-hai-wei, and Germany has firm foot in Kiao-Chau. The Japanese fleet and army are almost within striking distance. We, on the contrary, have more valuable possessions on the southern border of China, and our hold is established by twenty-five years of work. Our political and military base is Tonking. This accounts for our lack of action, for we should not split our forces. Of course we shall send a contingent to Peking to protect our interests, and to exact reparation for damages inflicted. But when this has been done, shall we join in the general scramble? Our present interests are, as our future gains will be, in southern China. These interests can be preserved and assured by action directed to that end, not by phantom-chasing at Peking. Our ally, Russia, no matter what turn affairs take, will have the preponderating influence in the north. As master of Manchuria and owner of the great continental railroad, which, in less than three years, will carry troops to the walls of Peking, she will be the arbiter. Therefore our efforts must be confined to the south. The rest of China will be a fine hornet's nest if the various powers get at loggerheads among themselves as well as with the mandarins. Shall we have the courage to allow ourselves to be drawn into the whirlpool? Shall we be strong enough, instead of risking all for more, to concentrate our attention on the south? Let us leave the vain strife for glory and annexation to others. Germany followed this course when the allies in Crete made themselves into a laughing-stock; she despised all allurements by which it was endeavored to attract her into the fool-play. She kept practical ends in view, and has not come out badly."

Some English papers find that the United States, too, has interests which may prevent as disinterested a support of British claims as had been hoped for. Frederick Greenwood writes in *The Westminster Gazette* as follows:

"The independent interests of the United States may place them on the side of one European nation or another, but it will be by accident and without association, if dissociation can be contrived. To the credit of Mr. Hay as an American statesman, so much has been made emphatically, warningly clear; and when all has been said that can be said about electioneering tactics, the Irish vote, the German vote, the necessity of considering the anti-imperialist feeling in the country and so forth, the policy adopted at Washington for the crisis in China will be consistently followed in foreign affairs by every American administration till America moves beyond its present circumstances. We see, then, how blind the superstition must be that still links England as a 'world power' with the United States. Our relations with that Government are those of the most favored nation; and yet America stands aloof from us, and is likely to do so, as a supreme point of policy."

Italy seems determined to come in for a share of the booty when the trouble is over. Cesare Lombroso warns his countrymen that the affair will be expensive, and that a comparatively weak power like Italy may be shabbily treated by the rest; but the project is evidently popular with the Italian masses.

The force necessary to crush the Chinese will probably be large; and it is slow in assembling. In the *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam), M. Boissevain points out that even Japan can not supply troops at a moment's notice. He says:

"Twelve hours after anything has happened anywhere in the world, the British editor decrees what is to be done. At present he is shouting to Japan to move her army. Surely, nobody should know better than the English that an army of 50,000 men, with everything that belongs to it, is not moved in a day. Moreover, it would be better if another power supplied the necessary force. If the yellow race is really to become dangerous, it will be if the Japanese conquer the Chinese, and then train them to fight. Despite the ravings of the Briton, thoughtful people will prefer to see a Christian army employed in restoring order in China."

Ost-Asien, a paper published in Berlin in the interest of the Japanese, admits that there is little chance that Japan will be given a "mandate" to carry on an exclusive crusade against China.

It is rumored that the Sultan is anxious to assist in restoring order in China; but, according to the *Petit Bleue*, the indignation of the Turks is not very genuine. That paper says:

"On the whole, the news of the massacre of Christians was received with cruel pleasure in Turkey. It was regarded as a proof of Divine providence. The murder of the Christians is looked upon as just retribution for the supposed wrong which the Mos-

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lems suffer at the hands of Western nations. A defeat of the European forces would doubtless encourage the Mohammedan world, and it is not impossible that the events of the far East may revive the old 'Eastern Question' in dangerous form."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MURAVIEFF'S DEATH AND RUSSIA'S FOREIGN POLICY.

THE sudden death of Russia's foreign minister has attracted attention chiefly on the score of Russia's foreign policy. Muravieff's rival, de Witte, is supposed to favor a strong policy in China, and Witte has been mentioned as the ultimate foreign minister and chief adviser of the Czar. Nicholas II., like Wilhelm II., nevertheless shows a tendency to be his own prime minister. Muravieff is said to have obtained and held his position chiefly because he was willing to execute his master's wishes without placing his own personality in the foreground. The *Freie Press* (Vienna) says:

THE LATE COUNT MURAVIEFF, RUSSIAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Muravieff was supposed to have become foreign minister because he suited the Czar's mother. In reality, the Czar personally befriended him. There is no doubt that he supported the Czar in his attempt to lessen the armaments of Europe. He showed his humanitarian principles equally in the internal affairs of Russia. Muravieff and Witte exerted their influence with the Czar to procure greater liberty for the students. In the Chinese question, he was less in accord with Witte. The Czar, however, sided with Muravieff, but the imperialist party in Russia has grown stronger, and Muravieff found that he had gained a Pyrrhic victory.

The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) thinks the late foreign minister of Russia was regarded with distrust abroad because he endeavored to maintain amicable relations with all foreign countries. He certainly sought to extend Russia's influence in China, but he did so without openly opposing Great Britain, and when he was asked to make use of Britain's embarrassment in South Africa he refused. *The Times* (London) admits this, but *The Saturday Review* has no pleasant recollections of Muravieff. It says.

"The deaths of Lord Loch and Count Muravieff, at a time when the Chinese question has passed once again out of the hands of the diplomatists into the hands of the military and naval representatives of Europe, revive memories of previous conflicts both military and diplomatic. Lord Loch's adventures and sufferings in 1860 are part of the story of the struggle which ended in the treaty of Tien-Tsin. Count Muravieff's peculiarly Muscovite methods determined the history of the later conflict between the powers for supremacy in the north of China. His policy was as frankly anti-British as his predecessor's. There was nothing in common between the British proconsul and the Russian foreign minister. The one was of a gentle, long-suffering, trusting disposition; the other was a keen, impatient, not too scrupulous statesman."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OUR COLONIAL VENTURES.

THE prominence which is given to China at present has not decreased the interest which is taken abroad in the development of American colonial ventures. According to the British consul in Havana, Cuba is anything but prosperous. The Manchester *Guardian* thinks that this may be due in part to the after-effects of Spanish rule, but adds:

"The United States are responsible in one way for the present situation. The capital that is so badly needed in Cuba is held back, according to our consul, because the island is still without a permanent government and the future is uncertain. It may be convenient to President McKinley to delay giving effect to his oft-repeated promise to leave the Cubans to govern their own affairs, lest he should offend those who want to annex the island. But the delay is evidently doing very serious injury to Cuba."

Recent events in Cuba arouse some doubt abroad that the Cubans have benefited by the war. "The change of government has altered the condition of things very little as far as the Cubans are concerned," remarks the *Vossische Zeitung*; "formerly their money was taken by the Spaniards, now it is transferred to American pockets."

The Filipinos, however, receive the lion's share of international attention. *The China Mail* professes to sympathize with the Americans, yet thinks the Filipinos are not to be blamed for their distrust of the United States as long as no definite statement is made regarding the rights they are to enjoy. It says:

"What laws and tariffs are to be in force? (Hitherto the Americans have retained the Spanish with all their abuses, with, it is said, American abuses superadded.) . . . It is useless to expect the natives to lay down their arms and submit themselves absolutely to arrogant American dictation following on what appears to them—not altogether without reason—an initial breaking of faith. The American nation is doubtless a very fine specimen of robust republicanism; it may be able to achieve the proud boast of the blatant patriot to 'lick creation,' but it has got a tough morsel in the little Filipino, and in eighteen months has contrived very successfully to conceal whatever innate ability it may possess for the government of over-sea colonies."

Continental Europe on the whole is aware that the war in the Philippines is not altogether a picnic; but the English papers strongly express their want of admiration for our military achievements, which are contrasted unfavorably with the success of the British in South Africa. According to many Manila correspondents, strong measures are not wanting to pacify Luzon. Demonstrations in favor of freedom are vigorously stifled. The *Yorodzu Choho* (Tokyo) says:

"Press censorship is very strict in Manila, the publication of all news concerning the war, except those authorized by the authorities, being prohibited, under the penalty of suspension. The *Patria* was ordered to suspend its publication and its editor was put in prison. Other editors of such papers as the *El Liberal* and *Grito del Pubelo* were obliged to sign a promise that they would not publish truth about the war, and were warned that should they break the promise they would be at once expelled from the islands. In Manila some lawless Americans are committing robbery at the expense of Filipino citizens, but rarely they are arrested and punished. Gambling, drunkenness, and other vices prevail to an alarming extent."

Even the production of plays in which the Filipinos are referred to as a free people is promptly stopped by the censors. From the reports of the correspondent of the *Ost-Astiatische Lloyd* (Shanghai) we condense the following statement of conditions:

Business is at a standstill in the Philippines. Attempts have been made to give some ports free trade, but, as the Filipinos are not reconciled to their fate, arms and ammunition are smuggled in in increased quantities as soon as the Americans relax in vigilance. The rumor that the Americans discovered a great plot for the capture of Manila must, however, be taken with great caution. Why was it given out that the Government knew of the plot? Surely the proper way would have been to follow it up in

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secret? Many people think that those Americans who wish to prevent peace from being restored by concessions to the Filipinos had something to do with the "plot."

Meanwhile the commissary department is busy provisioning the garrisons which are to be left to their resources when the rainy season enables the Filipinos to act with greater freedom. Unfortunately much of the stuff stored in Manila turns out to be worthless. The most remarkable fact is that these preserves (as the cases in which they are packed show) have been rejected in Cuba and Porto Rico, have been reexamined in Washington and again rejected, yet here they "bob up serenely" in Manila! *Sapienti sat!*

Drunkenness is said to be playing great havoc among the Americans in the Philippines, and it is said that the respect of the natives for their new masters is not increased thereby. *The Globe* (Toronto) says:

"They marvel at the excesses of the foreigners, and can not understand how men will indulge in the consumption of liquor that must injure their health and eventually kill them. The actual increase in drunkenness is confined to the foreigners, who have gathered since the establishment of American rule and feel the freedom of immunity from social and family restraints."

On the whole, the pictures drawn abroad tend to impress the reader with the idea that the people of the United States have so far benefited neither themselves nor the Filipinos. Yet *The Westminster Gazette* (London), a Radical paper sometimes accused of "little-Englandism," does not see how we can retire, even tho our Senate, like Lord Salisbury, has declared that we want no territory. Mr. Bryan himself could not change the situation. *The Gazette* ends its article as follows:

"Mr. Bryan already acquiesces in the annexation of Cuba and Porto Rico, and if he becomes President he will probably no more be able to come away from the Philippines than Mr. Gladstone was able to come away from Egypt. He may promise self-government, but with the best intentions in the world he will find it as difficult to fulfil the promise as we shall in the case of the Boers, unless the Filipinos are ready to help him by a cheerful cooperation in the work. The habit of conquered peoples is unfortunately to compel their conquerors to coerce them at the greatest cost and trouble to themselves. The 'said islands' are a very pretty instance of imperialism *malgré soi*, but Mr. Bryan will be cleverer than most people if, besides denouncing, he shows a feasible way out."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Gladstone and Prayers for the Dead.

To the Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

My attention has been called to the issue of April 21, in which Mr. Gladstone is said to be the author of the prayer beginning, "O God, the God of the spirits of all flesh."

The prayer was written more than 25 years ago by the Rev. W. Griffeths, rector of Shelsley, Worcester, England, at the request of a lady for the use of another lady whose name was not given, but for whose peculiarly sad circumstances he was asked to provide.

The prayer in manuscript was circulated privately in Mr. Gladstone's family and was given to Rt. Hon. George W. E. Russell in 1884. Mr. Russell printed it for the use of his friends in sorrow. Applications for it became so numerous that at length he persuaded Mr. Griffeths to let it appear in the church papers. Thousands of copies have since been sold in England. The author writes that he kept no copy when he wrote the prayer, and the letters which he is now receiving fill him with amazement, awe, and thankfulness. The wide acceptance and use of the prayer he considers "the miracle of his life."

The prayer with the necessary alterations was recited when the body of Mr. Gladstone was deposited in Westminster Hall. This circumstance, together with Mr. Gladstone's well-known practise of praying for the dead, greatly increased its use.

My authorities for the above are personal letters from Rev. Mr. Griffeths and Mr. Russell.

I should like to add that some time ago, out of gratitude for comfort received, I had the prayer printed, and I have given away on request more than 2,500 copies. It would be a pleasure to send copies to any who will write me for them.

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM M. CHAPIN.

ST. JOHN'S RECTORY, BARRINGTON, R. I.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN EARLY AMERICAN MISSIONARY, EXPLORER, AND MARTYR.

IN the "American Explorers' Series," devoted to exploration and discovery in America, and prepared under the direction of that accomplished editor, the late Dr. Elliott Coues, historians and students of Western Americana have already greeted with lively satisfaction the volumes constituting Nos. 1 and 2 of the series—the first being "The Journal of Jacob Fowler," relating the incidents of his expedition from Arkansas through the Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico, to the sources of the Rio Grande; and the second the personal narrative of Charles Larpenteur, "Forty Years a Fur-Trader on the Upper Missouri."

Now we have No. 3 in the sequence of these important and engaging historical revelations, being the story of the trials, perils, and heroic consecrations of Francisco Garces, the missionary priest, who traversed Sonora, Arizona, and California in 1775 and 1776. Dr. Coues, who had sojourned in Arizona at three widely separated intervals (1864-65, 1880-81, 1892), had traversed nearly all of Garces's trails, and was familiar with many of the scenes the undaunted priest had witnessed, a hundred years earlier.

Francisco Garces, a Spanish priest and Franciscan friar, from his post of duty at San Xavier del Bac, on the Rio Santa Cruz, had made several expeditions, or *entradas*, mainly for ecclesiastical purposes—to bring the Indians under the catechism of the church and the vassalage of the King of Spain; but also in the pursuit of geographical exploration—to discover means of communication between the widely separated settlements of New Mexico and California. The present work is devoted to the fifth of these *entradas*, prosecuted in 1775-76, when he started with Anza's famous expedition to establish a mission and a colony at San Francisco, in California, thus laying the foundation of that wonderful American city.

If the style (in the diary) of the childlike and credulous padre diverts us by its quaintness, its occasional obsoleteness, not less are we entertained by the unterrified assertion of the Couesian personality in the dicta of his translator. Says Mr. Coues:

"My aim has been to translate Garces literally, punctually, even with scrupulosity. . . . The result is that my translation makes pretty rough English, of more use than beauty. But it is sound grammatical English, for all that; and to my notion more desirable in a case like this than the most elegant paraphrase could be. I knew that if I once gave myself a loose rein in this matter, I should never have known where to stop; and Couesian English of 1899, however nice I might make it, would fit Garces's of 1775 about as well as a modern swallow-tail coat on a seedy friar of more than a century ago. If some of the words I have deliberately chosen are obsolete, quaint, or otherwise objectionable—well, so is Garces's, and his figure a quaint one; and his appearance in the ragged robe he wore would be objectionable on the score of anachronism."

Garces, says his translator, requires to be interpreted to a generation which wots not of the martyred missionary, and has no adequate notion of his time, place, and circumstance. To most Americans Arizona is the vague name of a place in which there is a great chasm, called the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, and where some strange Indians live like ants in a hill, in places called "pueblos." There is little but a howling wilderness to-day in the parts adjoining Arizona; tho this desert is traversed by two railroads, it has not otherwise changed much in the last century. As for Sonora, nobody seems to know much about it, tho a considerable slice of what was Sonora in Garces's time now belongs to the United States. When Garces traveled so far in 1775-76, wearily and painfully plodding, all that part of Arizona which was not Sonora was New Mexico. "There was not a

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white man in Arizona, except two or three small groups in some Spanish forts or mines along what is now its southern border. Over most of the land roamed the Apache, the terror of all whites and of most Indians in all that country."

All along the Colorado, from the head of the Gulf of California to the Grand Cañon, were tribes of Yuman stock, and a little one lived as it does to-day, apart, at the bottom of that hole in the ground now known as Cataract Cañon. Nearest these last, eastward, were the Hopis or Moquis, in their pueblos on adjacent mesas, as they are to-day. Beyond them, on the last, and a little to the south, just over the border of Arizona, in modern New Mexico, were the Zuñis, in the very pueblo that lodges them now.

"All beyond these Moquis, to the north, was the still unfathomed Northern Mystery, of which glimpses only had been had, till Escalente, in the same year, pushed on from Santa Fé to discover Utah Lake, and swung around home across the Grand Cañon, then first traversed, altho not first seen, by a white man. . . . There was not a white man in California west of Arizona, apart from the five missions thus far established (1769-1762) on or near the coast, unless it might be some fugitive soldier who had deserted his post. The purpose of Anza's expedition, which now journeyed thither, was to add one to these missionary settlements; and it was added—the germ of the present metropolis of the Golden Gate of the Pacific."

Garces had been, the year before, across the California desert as far as San Gabriel; and he was inspired with a great longing to open a way between Santa Fé on the Rio Grande del Norte and the new establishments on the Pacific coast. He was not to go to San Francisco, but to wander elsewhere, covering several hundred leagues without a white companion. "His loneliness reached a pathetic climax at Moqui, where those he loved, and had come so far to save, would have none of him or his religion, would give him nothing to eat nor a place to lay his head, and where they turned him out of town between two days."

"It is a sad story; all the sadder does it seem to us now, when we can see how utterly senseless were the methods employed for the most noble and holy purposes—how utterly futile the results. But it does not lessen our respect for the man that he, like his Indians, was the victim of the most pernicious, most immoral, most detestable system of iniquity the world has ever seen: that Spanish combination of *misionero* and *conquistador* which had for its avowed and vaunted end the reduction of Indian tribes to the catechism of the church and the vassalage of the throne."

On the 17th of July, 1781, Garces was sacrificed to the fury of "rebellious" Yumas. He was at mass, at Conception, with some of the people mostly women. He had first passed from the missal to the gospel, when a tumult arose, and the Indians, with threatening demonstrations, surrounded the church. Service was suspended. Ensign Santiago de las Islas was clubbed to death and his body thrown into the river. The two padres, Garces and Barraneche, survived the first outbreak, while the Indians were butchering right and left and looting the houses; both the padres heard confession and administered the sacrament to the dying. The day passed, and "the mournful night" at Conception.

On the 18th, in the afternoon, the assault was renewed. Conception was sacked and burned, and most of the men were killed; but both priests were spared, having taken refuge with some of their Indian friends. Palma himself, leader of the Yumas, interceded for the poor padres, saying they were good men, and had done no harm. But on the 19th, at the instigation of a certain Nifora Indian—a "vile slave and infamous apostate," who cried aloud, "These are the worst of all; if these are left alive, all is lost!"—the people rose and clubbed the two padres till they died.

Thus, says Dr. Coues, began in blunder and ended in blood the only missions there ever were on the Colorado. The victims of the massacre were about fifty. Remarkable features of the tragedy are that the victims were all clubbed to death, and that the women and children were spared—captured and enslaved, but not outraged. "I do not know where to find the parallel of this in the annals of Indian massacre."

Garces is described as gentle, lovable, simple as a child in his religion. But his coadjutor, Padre Font, was a stark theologian, who detested the Indians and despised them, seeking their salvation only in an official and perfunctory way.

"It seems to me [he wrote] that a great Christianity could be had in these nations; yet such is the fickleness of Indians that a pretty big presidio is always necessary, in order that respect for force of arms may restrain any insult they might intend to offer in the process of reducing them to subjection. . . . Padre Garces is so fit to get along with Indians, and go about among them, that he seems just like an Indian himself. He shows in everything the coolness of the Indian; he squats cross-legged in a circle with them, or at night, around the fire for two or three hours, or even longer—all absorbed, forgetting aught else, discoursing to them with great serenity and deliberation; and tho the food of the Indians is as nasty and disgusting as their dirty selves, the padre eats it with great gusto, and says it is appetizing and very nice."

Font, says Dr. Coues, could have preached and quoted "De Imitatione Christi"; Garces was imitating Christ.

We read, in his diary, of the intrepid padre's approach to the Cataract Cañon, and his struggle for foothold on the bald face of the precipice. He tells how he traversed a strait which he called the Nuebo Canfrau—"on one side a very lofty cliff, on the other a terrible abyss. This difficult road passed, then presented itself another and a worse one, which obliged us to leave our mules and horses to climb down a dizzy ladder of wood." From the later description of Ives we derive a more particular notion of this appalling trail:

"A short distance off it seemed as tho a mountain goat could scarcely keep its footing upon the slight indentation that appeared like a thread attached to the rocky wall; but a trial proved that the path, tho narrow and dizzy, had been cut with some care into the surface of the cliff, and afforded a foothold level and broad enough for men and animals. I rode upon it first, and the rest of the party and the train followed—one by one—looking like insects crawling on the side of a building. . . . The change had taken place so gradually that I was not sensible of it, till glancing down the side of my mule, I found that he was stepping within three inches of the brink of a sheer gulf a thousand feet deep; and on the other side, nearly touching my knee, was an almost vertical wall, rising to an enormous altitude." [This was what Garces merely calls "a different road!"]

The sight made the rider's head swim, and he dismounted and got in front of his mule—a most difficult and dangerous feat—while many of the men became so giddy that they were obliged to creep on their hands and knees, afraid to stand or walk.

Garces is the first white man known to have reached the Grand Cañon of the Colorado from the west; perhaps he was also the first to observe it from that particular point, and to give it a specific name, as distinguished from that of the river flowing through the chasm; for he called it Puerto de Bucaréli in honor of the great viceroy.

In the diary, under date of July 2, Garces records his arrival at "the pueblo that the Yatipais called Muca; and this is the Pueblo de Oraibi"—the isolated westernmost one of the seven pueblos of the province of Tusayan, directly on the bluff. It stands to-day, says Coues, on the identical spot where it was discovered by Coronado's men in the summer of 1540, and is one of the most obdurately conservative fixed facts in all the history of Arizona. When it was built is unknown; but for three centuries and a half it has stood like the rock on which it is entrenched, sturdily resisting the encroachments of ecclesiastic and military powers. In Garces's time it had known the Spanish priest and soldier, to its cost, for more than 200 years, sometimes entertaining, sometimes expelling, sometimes slaying the intruders.

As for Garces himself, Oraibi was content to expel him, with cold and stern rebuff. Witness his diary:

"Then came forward four Indians, who appeared to be principals (chiefs), of whom the tallest one asked me with a grimace, 'For what hast thou come here? Get thee gone without delay—back to thy land.' I made them a sign to be seated, but they would not. I arose with the Santo Cristo in my hand, and partly in Yama, partly in Yabipai, and partly in Castilian, with the aid of signs, which are the best language to use with Indians, I explained to them my route, naming the nations I had seen, those who had kissed el Cristo. I told them that all these had been good to me, that I also loved the Moquis and for that reason I came to say to them, that God is in the sky, and that this señor whom they saw on the cross was the image of God, Jesu Cristo, who is good. To this responded an old man in Castilian language, making a wry face, 'No! No!' Then I said, 'Fetch my mule.' After a little the Yabipai youth appeared with her, and having arranged my things, I mounted on her back, showing by my smiling face how highly I appreciated their pueblo and their fashions."

The worm had turned. Even the gentle padre could be bitter.

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Minister Bryan writes from Petropolis, June 1, 1900, that in response to a note to the Brazilian Foreign Office, requesting information as to a contract for furnishing pit coal to the Central Railroad of Brazil, he has been informed that there is no doubt that United States coal will be used if it is of superior quality to coal already presented for trial. Copy of the last contract, with specifications, was sent to Mr. Bryan and will be transmitted by him as soon as received. The opportunity seemed so favorable to the minister that he sent notice in advance, without waiting to translate the specifications.

Consul Fleming of Edinburgh writes June 11, 1900, as follows:

In trade circles in the east of Scotland, there is evidence of the increasing activity of American manufacturers in the foreign market. More and more they are getting directly in touch with the trade, with the buying public, either personally or by immediate and responsible representatives, and are showing the same enterprise in working up business that they apply so successfully in the home market. This plan of acquiring foreign trade was pursued rather timidly by our manufacturers previous to 1898, at least in this part of Great Britain. During the past two years it has developed rapidly in some lines of trade, and the results are seen in the greatly increased sales of nearly all kinds of machinery, hardware, woodenware, furniture, rubber goods, leather goods, and a variety of other products.

While it is true of most American-made articles that when seen under favorable conditions they recommend themselves, it is nevertheless true that as a rule, in Scotland an article can not be depended upon to sell itself; it must be presented in the right way, by the right people, and to the right people. Even American printing-presses and laundry machinery, which have no equals anywhere, have only gained a place abroad through the persistent efforts of men thoroughly familiar with them and able to demonstrate their merits. In this country, and perhaps in every other, not only an indifferent article, but a first-class article as well, requires "pushing" in order to give it a progressive impetus. An American inventor and maker of an important apparatus used in connection with steam-engines in several branches of manufacture secured only a moderately profitable trade in Scotland so long as he left the matter wholly in the hands of agents. A few months ago he came over here; a little investigation disclosed the extent of the market for his machine; he joined his agents in a campaign of "push," with a highly satisfactory result, which he informed me, would be of great value to him for years to come, even if he should pay no further personal attention to this market. The application abroad of energetic American methods is to be noticed here at the present time in various lines of trade. The latest instance is that of a prominent American company manufacturing agricultural machinery, which has sent one of its most expert salesmen to Scotland to work with its local agents in a farm-to-farm canvass of the country.

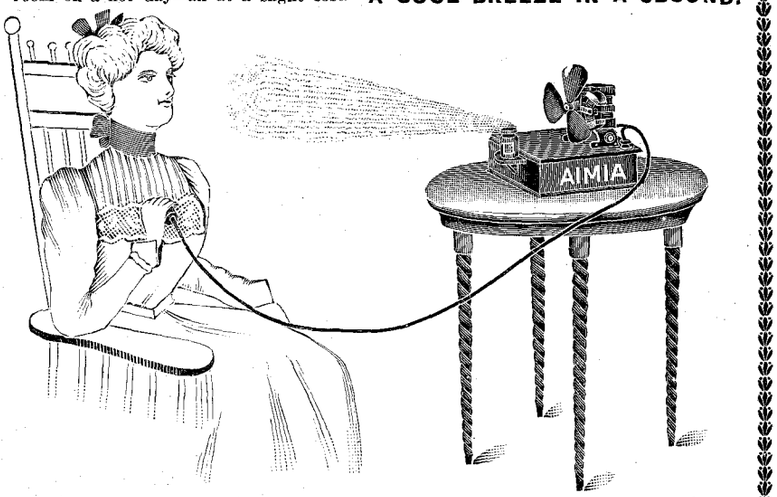
This keen spirit manifested by the captains of American industry in promoting foreign trade can hardly fail to swell the tide of our exports of manufactures.

In reply to inquiries from an Ohio firm, Vice-Consul-General McLean writes from Yokohama, May 1, 1900:

The importation of wheat flour from the United States is increasing, and the greater portion of such importation comes from California, Oregon, and Washington. There are four grades imported, and the largest quantities consumed are of the two lower grades. The consumption is not confined to the large cities, the use of flour becoming common throughout the country. The importers of flour are principally foreign concerns, altho one or two native houses have im-

Rooms Filled With Cool and Perfumed Air....

The cut shows how you may disseminate any agreeable and refreshing perfumer though the room on a hot day—all at a slight cost. **A COOL BREEZE IN A SECOND.**



Place a bottle of perfume, smelling salts, sal volatile, menthol, lavender salts, or a bouquet of flowers in front of the fan, press the push button and in a moment the swiftly revolving fan will diffuse the odor throughout the room.

"AIMIA" COOL AIR CIRCULATOR

INVALUABLE FOR THE SICK ROOM AND FOR INVALIDS. A BLESSING TO THOSE IN GOOD HEALTH.

The "Aimia" circulator is an ideal fan for the sick room. It can be placed on a table and the invalid can start or stop the fan by pressing the button. It is almost noiseless and its coolness is of the greatest value to the invalid.

A HOT WEATHER BLESSING for the bed room, sewing room, office, store, telephone closet, dining table, etc. The "Aimia" may be used to deodorize toilet rooms by placing any desired deodorizer in front of the fan. **The Dry Batteries will run the "Aimia" many months** without renewal with the intermittent use received. They can be renewed at a cost of only 50 cents. *Illustrated catalog free.*

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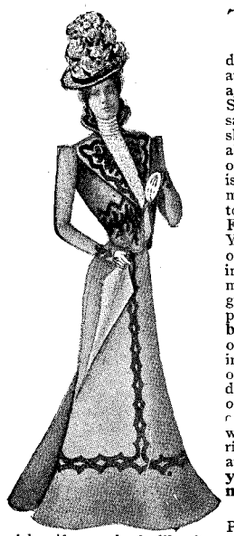

THERE remain but a few more weeks to take advantage of our Reduced Price Sale on Suits and Skirts. Some weeks ago, when we began this Sale, we had several thousand pieces of suitings and skirtings on hand. Almost all of these have been closed out, but a nice assortment is still left; the balance must now be sold in order to make room for our new Fall stock of materials. You will not soon have another opportunity of securing a fashionable garment made to order at such a great reduction from former prices. **One-third has been cut off the price** of nearly every suit and skirt in our line, and many of our garments have been reduced to exactly one-half of former prices. The quality of materials and workmanship, however, is right up to our usual standard—**just as good as if you paid double the money.**

Order from this Reduced Price Sale whatever you wish; if you don't like it, send it back and **we will refund your money.**

Tailor-made Suits, lined throughout; former price $10; reduced to $6.67. $15 Suits reduced to $10; some reduced to $7.50. $20 Suits reduced to $13.34; some reduced to $10. Separate All-Wool Skirts; former price $6; reduced to $4. $7 Skirts reduced to $4.67; some reduced to $3.50. Handsome Wash Suits in the newest styles; former price $4; reduced to $2. $5 Wash Suits reduced to $2.50. Wash Skirts, indispensable for Summer wear; former price $3; reduced to $1.50. $4 Wash Skirts reduced to $2. Reduced prices on Rainy-Day Suits and Skirts.

We tell you about hundreds of reduced-price garments in our Summer Catalogue, which will be sent *FREE*, together with samples of materials, to any lady who wishes them. *Write to-day for Catalogue and Samples; you will get them by return mail.*

THE NATIONAL CLOAK COMPANY,
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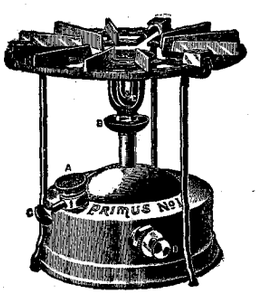
"Cook in Comfort."



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ported some from time to time during the past two years. Importers confine themselves entirely to certain brands which have made a reputation in this market. Complaints and rejections occur in this business as in others. So far as I know, importers meet their drafts. The business is usually done under banker's letter of credit.

The flour generally arrives in a very good condition; if a small amount of damage occurs, it is as a rule paid by the ship's agents. If the vessel has had unusually rough and bad weather, a protest is made and the claim is paid by the insurance companies issuing the policies on the goods.

There are three or four American-built flour-mills now in operation in Japan, the largest having a capacity of 150 barrels a day. There are a great many small native mills of hand and water power throughout the country. The production of the latter is of a coarse character and does not compete to any extent with imported stocks. It is used principally by the farmers in the immediate neighborhood.

American wheat is being imported largely, one firm alone having imported 2,000 tons in the last six months. Indian wheat is entered to a certain extent. I can not say definitely if flour made in Japan from American wheat is cheaper than that imported, but I know that a considerable quantity of it is sold.

Merchants here are of the opinion that the flour business with Japam is overdone. Many of the importers are holding very heavy stocks, and the margin of profit amounts to only a small commission. But the demand is increasing rapidly throughout the Orient, the best points of consumption at present being Russian possessions in northern China and eastern Siberia.

Consul Morgan, of Aargau, under date of May 25, 1900, writes:

During the year 1898, 23,585 commercial travelers were on the road in Switzerland. In 1899 the number was increased to 25,691. Of these 20,065 were Swiss, 3,828 German, 1,176 French, 350 Italian, 173 Austrian, 48 Belgian, 28 English, 18 Dutch, 8 Spanish, 1 Swede, and 1 American. From these figures, it is not surprising that Germany, France, and Italy should have captured the lion's share of the Swiss import trade.

Vice and Acting Consul Monaghan, of Chemnitz, under date of May 18, 1900, says:

From Bucharest comes the following report: According to a new law, every commercial traveler must prove, by means of a power of attorney from the firm he represents, that he is lawfully empowered to transact business for the same. It is sufficient if the power of attorney be authenticated by the officials of one's native country

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SLEEP ON IT 30 NIGHTS,
and if it is not even all you have *hoped for*, if you don't believe it to be the equal in cleanliness, durability and comfort of any $50 hair mattress ever made, you can get your money back by return mail—"no questions asked." There will be no unpleasantness about it at all.

Express Charges Prepaid Everywhere.

2 feet 6 inches wide, 25 lbs.	$8.35	ALL 6 FEET 3 INCHES LONG.
3 feet wide, 30 lbs.	10.00	
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If made in two parts, 50c. extra.

There are no doubts in the minds of the tens of thousands who have already bought our mattress by mail. Our guarantee (see other column) should remove all suspicion from yours. However, you had better

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OSTERMOOR & CO., 119 Elizabeth St., New York.
We have cushioned 25,000 Churches. Send for our book "Church Cushions."

PERSONALS.

Henry Clay's First Speech.—Henry Clay as a young man was extremely bashful, altho he possessed uncommon brightness of intellect and fascinating address, without effort making the little he knew pass for much more. In the early part of his career he settled in Lexington, Va., where he found the society most congenial, tho the clients seemed somewhat recalcitrant to the young lawyer. He joined a debating society at length, but for several meetings he remained a silent listener. One evening after a lengthy debate the subject was being put to a vote, when Clay was heard to observe softly to a friend that the matter in question was by no means exhausted. He was at once asked to speak, and, after some hesitation, rose to his feet. Finding himself thus unexpectedly confronted by an audience, he was covered with confusion, and began, as he had frequently done in imaginary appeals to the court "Gentlemen of the jury." The titter that ran through the audience only served to heighten his embarrassment, and the obnoxious phrase fell from his lips again. Then he gathered himself together and launched into a peroration so brilliantly lucid and impassioned that it carried the house by storm, and laid the corner-stone to his future greatness; his first case coming to him as a result of this speech, which some consider the best he ever made.—*Collier's Weekly.*

They Feared Thackeray.—In the latest biography of Thackeray the story is told of the feud between Thackeray and Edmund Yates, which had its origin in the Garrick Club, where they were both members. Some personal remarks concerning Thackeray having appeared in a paper of which Yates was then editor, the former appealed to the club committee to say whether such stuff was not fatal to the good conduct of the club, and intolerable in the society of gentlemen. In the investigation which followed, such eminent men of letters as Charles Dickens, Wilkie Collins, Samuel Lover, and Palgrave Simpson all became involved in the row, which finally ended in the expulsion of Yates from the club. Subsequently, Thackeray is reported by his biographer as having said: "You must not think, young 'un, that I am quarreling with Yates, I am hitting the man behind him"—who was Charles Dickens. It was furthermore related that Thackeray was blackballed at the Athenæum club, as well as at the Travelers', the reason being that the members

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in point of heating-power, cleanliness, economy, convenience, quickness of cooking (1 quart of cold water boiled in two minutes), and regulation, is our

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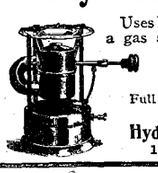

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were afraid of seeing themselves embalmed in some of the author's future novels.—*Boston Journal.*

Liszt's Feat of Memory.—William Mason, the veteran American musician, tells of a remarkable feat of memory performed by the composer Liszt:

"My friend knew Liszt very well, and having taken a fancy to a composition of mine, 'Les Perles de Rosée,' which was still in manuscript, he said: 'Let me have it for publication. Dedicate it to Liszt. I can easily get Liszt to accept the dedication. I am going directly from here to Weimar, and will see him about it. At the same time I will prepare the way for your reception later as a pupil.'

"Not long afterward I received a letter from my friend, in which he told me that when he handed the music to Liszt the latter looked at the manuscript, hummed it over, then sat down and played it from memory. Then, going to his desk, he took a pen and accepted the dedication by writing his name at the top of title page. Encouraged by this I wrote a letter to Liszt, expressing my desire to become one of his pupils, and asking what my chances were. Unfortunately I misinterpreted his reply and received the impression that it amounted to a refusal, but at the same time he gave me a cordial invitation to attend the festival about to take place in Weimar in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of Goethe's birth. I still have this letter, which is dated August 18, 1849. Had I understood then that Liszt was ready to accept me as a pupil I should have taken up my residence at Weimar at once, instead of waiting until I learned my mistake, as I did during a call which I paid to Liszt nearly four years later."—*July Century.*

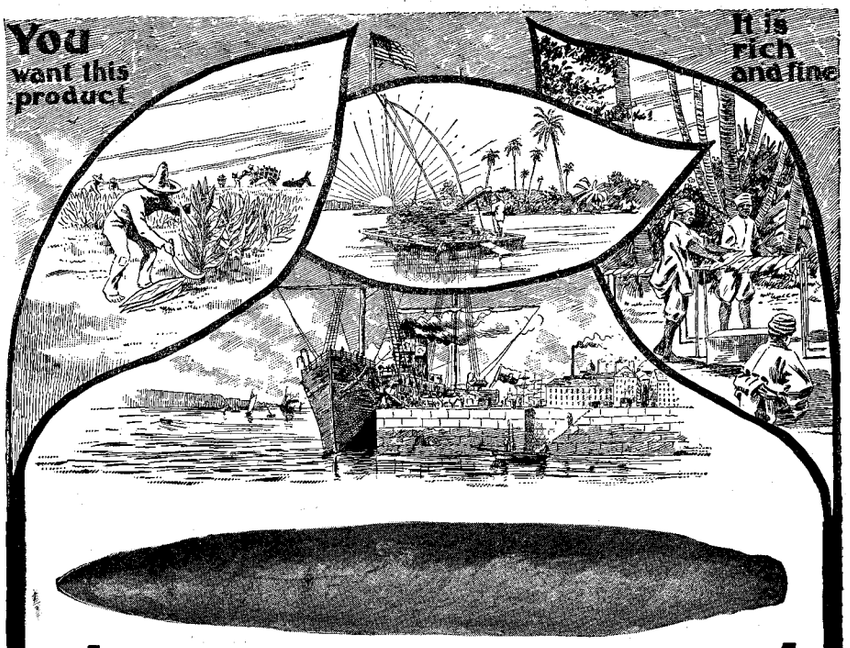
The Only Japanese Actress.—*Success* for August gives the following account of the well-known Japanese actress, Madame Sada Yacco:

"Madame Sada Yacco, who has recently been portraying Japanese character for New York audiences, and will be seen at the Paris Exposition, is the only Japanese actress in the world. Until four years ago, she was a geisha girl in Tokio, and attracted attention through the unusual grace and vivacity of her dancing. Feeling that she also had dramatic powers, she determined to do what no Japanese woman had ever dared to do before,—that is, to become an actress. In carrying out her resolve, she was greatly helped by Otto Kawakami, the leading tragedian of Japan, to whom Madame Yacco has since been married, and who is the head of the company of actors in which she is leading lady. Madame Yacco is accounted one of the most beautiful of Tokio women, and her acting is marked by much charm in the lighter scenes, and by much power in the portrayal of strong feeling. Her gorgeous stage costumes are the envy of American women who have seen them. Except on the street, she always wears the rich robes of her native land. She speaks English with difficulty, but, aided by the interpreter, was pleased to tell the writer, with a smile, that of all countries outside her own she is fondest of the United States, and admires American men and women above all others."

Stood Sentry Over Himself.—The Dutch commandant who had charge of all the British prisoners taken after the battles of Glencoe, Dundee, and Nicholson's Nek, has told Mr. Davitt the following interesting little story:

Going his rounds at midnight on one occasion he was astonished to see an English soldier acting as Boer sentinel over the prisoners, and on the commandant demanding an explanation "Tommy" offered the following extraordinary account of his transformation from a prisoner to sentinel over himself and fellow prisoners: "Well, sir, this 'ere poor little chap," pointing to the sleeping form of a Boer lad fifteen years old, "was dead broke for sleep after two nights of dooty. I takes pity on the little chap, and I says, 'Look 'ere, you're regular done up, you are, that's sartin. You give me your rifle and take a bit o' sleep, and I'll do sentry go for you, I will. Honor bright! I won't do nothink wrong; blow me if I do!" So the little chap went off. It'sall right, sir; don't you blime him, please; he is only a kid!"

"I was assured," adds Mr. Davitt, "that neither 'the kid' nor the kind-hearted English prisoner suffered over the unique incident.'—*London Star.*



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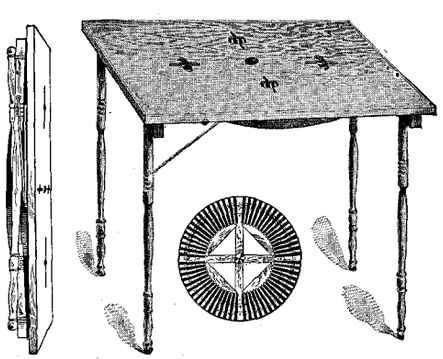

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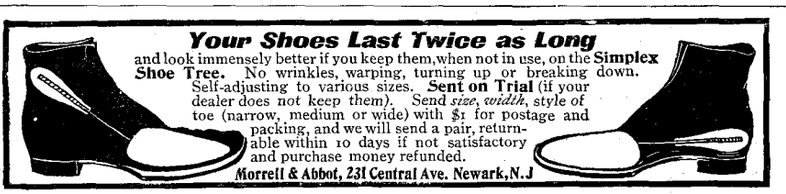

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

An I for It.—Some women deify, while others defy fashion, the former having an "i" for that sort of thing.—*The Detroit Journal.*

The First Thing.—"Anna, what must you do before everything else, to have your sins forgiven?" "Commit the sins."—*Woman's Journal.*

Never Had Tried.—"Do you mean to insinuate that I can't tell the truth?" "By no means. It is impossible to say what a man can do until he tries."—*Chicago Post.*

The Funeral.—EMPLOYER: "Was much feeling shown at your grandmother's funeral?"

BOOKKEEPER: "Yes; they mobbed the umpire."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Shocking.—"They say the young man Melissa Perkins is goin' to marry is a reg'lar paragon." "Land sakes! Do tell! I thought he was a clerk in a grocery."—*Chicago Times-Herald.*

The Still Small Voice and the Other.—"De trouble in dis life," said Uncle Eben, "is dat de voice o' duty can't do no mo'n whisper, while de voice o' pleasure uses a megaphone."—*Chicago News.*

Correct.—TEACHER: "Johnny, tell me the name of the tropical belt north of the equator."

JOHNNY: "Can't, sir."

TEACHER: "Correct. That will do."—*Yale Record.*

On Sunday Afternoon.—SHE: "Ned Bunkerly ought to have some respect for the Sabbath day."

HE: "What has he done now?"

She: "Why, this morning he was half an hour late at the links."—*Life.*

All that He Asked.—MISS LULU FINNIGAN: "I will give yez me answer in a month, Pat."

HE: "That's right, me darlint; tek plinty of time to think it over. But tell me wan thing now—will it be yes or no?"—*Judge.*

Even in Days of Yore.—"Where is the electrician?" yelled Noah, as he groped his way towards the engine-room. Thus, even in the days of yore, there was much commotion when the arc lights went out.—*Brooklyn Life.*

The Color Line.—CONDUCTOR: "Why didn't you wave that red flag instead of the green when I sent you down the track? You could have saved this train."

PAT: "For no man will Oi wave a red flag whin Oi have a grane wan!"—*Life.*

Didn't Work.—HARDUPP: "I'm very sorry, but I can't pay you to-day. You see, the grocery man has just been here, and——"

BUTCHER (interrupting): "Yes, I just met him, and he said you put him off because you had to pay me. So here's the bill."—*Chicago News.*

Sarcastic.—WIFE (reading): "Another mysterious suicide—unknown man throws himself from a cliff."

HUSBAND (thoughtlessly): "Bet his wife was at the bottom of it."

WIFE: "Charles!"

HUSBAND (hurriedly): "Of the cliff, my love; not the suicide."—*Collier's Weekly.*

It Wasn't an Animal.—The house surgeon of a London hospital was attending to the injuries of a poor woman whose arm had been severely bitten. As he was dressing the wound he said: "I can not make out what sort of a creature bit you. This is too small for a horse's bite and too large for a dog's." "Oh, sir, replied the patient, "it wasn't a hanimal; it was another lydy."—*Pilot.*

The Source.—TEACHER: "John, what are your boots made of?"

BOY: "Of leather."

TEACHER: "Where does the leather come from?"

BOY: "From the hide of the ox."

TEACHER: "What animal, therefore, supplies you with boots and gives you meat to eat?"

BOY: "My father."—*Tit-Bits.*

Raising Funds.—The local paper of Smithville, a village not far from Cincinnati, contained this note the other day: "There will be an ice-cream supper given by Mrs. Susan Howard next Tuesday night, July 3, in the Christian Church grove, to assist in raising funds for the funeral expenses of her husband." If a man must die there is nothing like leaving a loving widow.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A Lesson in Tense.—The trembling Boxer knelt before Li Hung Chang and strove to explain matters. "I must have lost my head. I see no other reason why I engaged in the uprising, Oh, Son of the Blue Sky," he wailed. "You are a trifle off in your grammar," interposed Li. "You should say: 'I will have lost my head.'" And the executioner stepped forward at the proper signal.—*Baltimore American.*

His Revenge.—JUDGE: "So the prisoner hit you on the head with a brick, did he?"

MCGINTY: "Yes, yer Honor."

JUDGE: "But it seems he didn't quite kill you, anyway?"

MCGINTY: "No, bad 'cess to him; but it's wishin' he had, Oi do be."

JUDGE: "Why do you wish that?"

MCGINTY: "Begorry, thin Oi would have seen the scoundrel hanged for murther!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

July 30.—The British minister at Peking, Sir Claude W. Macdonald, sends a despatch saying that the envoys are safe; all women and children are in the British Legation, an armistice being declared on July 16, after twenty-five days of fighting.

On July 10, the Chinese attacked the legations, but were entrapped by the Americans and British, 1,000 Chinese being killed, among them General Ma.

Major-General Chaffee cables notice of his arrival at Taku.

July 31.—The reported capture of the New-Chwang forts by Russian troops on July 26 is confirmed.

Further fighting has occurred on the Siberian border near the Amur River.

Imperial edicts have been issued at Peking commending the Boxers and ordering missionaries to leave the interior.

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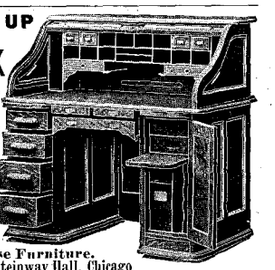

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August 1.—The allied forces are said to have begun marching to Peking, having advanced eighteen miles from Tien-Tsin.

August 2.—Russian troops storm the fortress at Hunghun with slight loss.

General Sir Alfred Gaselee assumes command of British forces at Tien-Tsin.

August 3.—The Chinese authorities have refused to deliver messages to the ministers in Peking on account of the advance of the allied forces.

Despatches from St. Petersburg report hard fighting in Siberia between Russian and Chinese troops.

August 4.—General Chaffee sends a despatch to the War Department stating that the American, British, and Japanese forces have started for Peking, the other forces remaining at Tien-Tsin.

August 5.—The Chinese director of telegraphs, Shang, announces that an imperial decree of August 2 provides for the communication of the ministers' with their governments and the sending of the envoys to Tien-Tsin under a strong guard.

SOUTH AFRICA.

July 30.—General Prinsloo, with 3,000 Boers, has surrendered unconditionally to the British, under General Hunter.

July 31.—Lord Kitchener has been sent from Pretoria to Krugersdorp to organize a column to relieve General Baden Powell, now besieged by General Delarey at Rustenburg, in Western Transvaal.

August 1.—It is reported that the Boers have evacuated Machadodorp, and are preparing to retreat to Lydenburg.

More Boers surrender to General Hunter in the Orange Free State.

A British supply-train is wrecked by the Boers near Fredrikstadt.

August 2.—Liebeberg's commando attacked General Smith-Dorrien, near Potchefstroom, but was easily repulsed. General Ian Hamilton has gone to Rustenburg to relieve Baden-Powell's garrison.

A Pretoria despatch says that Kruger and Botha have declared they will pay all damages done to the farms by the British, provided the burghers remain with the commandos.

August 4.—Lord Roberts reports that Commandant Olivier has escaped, and that General Rundle is following the Dutch forces.

August 5.—General De Wet's forces have been trapped by the British near Reitz, and General Hamilton has cut off Commandant Botha's supplies.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

July 30.—It is said that the Italian Government was warned on June 30 that Italian anarchist societies had decided on the death of King Humbert and four other sovereigns.

Victor Emmanuel III. is hastening to Rome.

The Sudan Chief Rabah was killed and his troops put to flight by a French force at Kousi.

Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, second son of Queen Victoria, dies at Rosenau Castle.

July 31. Victor Emmanuel III. reaches Italy and proceeds to Monza.

August 2.—An unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the Shah of Persia is made in Paris.

August 3.—The Shah of Persia has abandoned his visit to England on account of the death of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

August 4.—The funeral of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha is held at Coburg, the German Emperor attending.

August 5.—King Alexander of Servia marries Mme. Draga Maschin; amnesty and pardons were granted to many political offenders.

Philippines: Lieutenant Alstaetter, of the Engineer Corps, and an escort of fifteen men, were overpowered by a band of 350 Filipinos between San Miguel and San Isidro. One was killed, three wounded, and the rest captured.

Domestic.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN:

July 30.—Senator Wellington, of Maryland, declares himself opposed to President McKinley's reelection, but is not quite sure whether he will support Mr. Bryan.

August 1.—The New Hampshire Democratic state convention at Concord yesterday nominated Dr. Frederick D. Potter for governor.

August 4.—The positive announcement is made that Charles A. Towne will withdraw as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency with Bryan.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

July 30.—There are indications that a plot to assassinate King Humbert was formed in Paterson, N. J.

July 31.—John Clark Ridpath, the historian, dies in New York.

Cuba: The State Department orders a general election in September to choose delegates to a constitutional convention.

August 1.—The "Red Shirts" of North Carolina terrorize voters; heated arguments ensue concerning the non-suffrage constitutional amendment.

The Nicaraguan Government has seized the property of the Maritime Canal Company at Greytown, on the ground that concession has expired.

August 2.—The election in North Carolina is held without serious disturbances; the constitutional amendment, which disfranchises illiterate negroes is thought to have been carried by 30,000 majority; some Republicans and educated negroes voted for it.

August 4.—A great tornado in North Dakota injures people and property.

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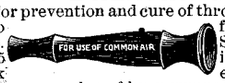
Unequalled for prevention and cure of throat and lung diseases, also for strengthening voice. 

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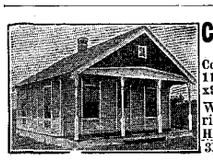
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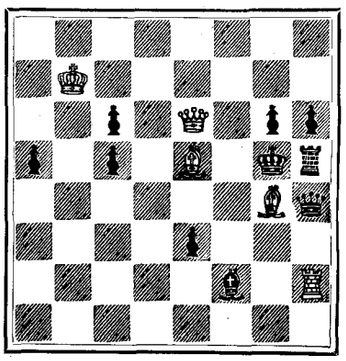


White—Four Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 487 (July 21).

Key-move, Kt—Q 4.

No. 488.

1.	Q—Q sq K—B 4	2. Q x P Any	3. Q mates
1.	..... B—Kt 4	2. Q—Kt sq! Any	3. P—K 4, mate

Other variations depend on those given.

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; A. Thompson, Sherman, Tex.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; W. B. Miller, Calmar, Ia.; B. A. Richmond, Cumberland, Md.; M. Stivers, Greensboro, N. C.; M. C. Brown, Austin, Tex.

487 (only): F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; C. E. Lloyd, Sabina, O.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; Dr. G. S. Henderson, Jackson, Mo.; the Rev. A. J. Dysterheft, St. Clair, Minn.; Dr. T. H. Faulkner, Kingston, N. C.; Dr. H. P. Howard, Alexandria, Va.; "Merope," Cincinnati; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.

488 (only): J. D. Leduc, Ste. Scholastique, Can. Comments (487): "Subtle and sensational"—I. W. B.; "Shows much ingenuity in its construction"—C. R. O.; "Fairly good"—M. M.; "Easy enough"—J. G. L.; "Unusually good"—G. P.; "A charming 2-er"—F. S. F.; "Pretty and difficult"—H. W. F.

(488): "Shows the Jespersenic touch and temper"—I. W. B.; Key-move is fair, problem otherwise good"—C. R. O.; "Not his best; key slightly, very slightly, subtle"—M. M.; "Too easy to afford much interest. This is the first 3-er I ever solved wholly by inspection"—W. W.; "The trouble is in the second move"—J. G. L.; "The master-hand is evident, if only in the perfection of detail in working out the principle of the mates"—W. R. C.

Altho the majority of those who solved 488 found it easy, yet several of our old solvers were caught by Q—R 7.

In addition to those reported, "Merope" got 485 and 486 (July 7), and S. M. LeRoy, Healdsburg, Cal., got 485 (July 7), and 486 (July 14).

A correspondent, whose opinion in Chess matters always receives the highest consideration, writes concerning the Marshall-Lasker game: "The struggle of Lasker to save his piece or get the most for it, and the persistent attack of Marshall, make one of the most interesting Chess-studies I have seen. The subsequent fight over the Pawns is equally interesting."

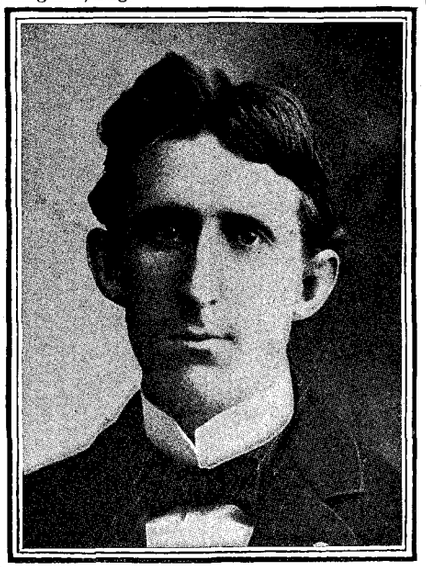
The game between Marshall and Lasker was published in THE LITERARY DIGEST of June 23.

Marshall.

The special surprise of the Paris Tournament was the playing of Frank J. Marshall, who was only half a point behind Pillsbury. But this young man beat Lasker and Pillsbury. 'Tis a great thing to win a tournament game from Lasker. Since the London Tournament, 1892, Lasker has played in New York in 1893; Hastings, 1895; St. Petersburg, 1896-99; Nuremberg, 1897; London, 1899; and Paris, 1900. In all these tournaments he lost only twelve games. The game that Lasker lost in Paris was *won* by Marshall by superior play.

The Gazette, Birmingham, Eng.. says:

MARSHALL has played splendidly and is a credit to the States. Some have called his success "a matter of sheer luck," and we agree with them—in a sense. We think a youth who in his first international beats Lasker, Pillsbury, Burn, Marco, and Mieses, and draws twice with Tschigorin very lucky indeed. To be possessed of so much talent and so much indomitable courage is a great piece of luck. If Marshall can maintain his present level he may become the American champion, or even the champion of the world.—*Daily Gazette*, Birmingham, Eng.



F. J. MARSHALL.

Psychology and Chess.

"Miron," in *The New York Clipper*, philosophizes in the following fashion:

"There is a curious and profound field for the study of some matters beyond Chess, even over the Chess-board, in Lasker's various close escapes from defeat. Most of these players, Marshall excepted (we have not yet seen Pillsbury's game), appear to have been afraid of him, or hypnotized, or something. It is not to be denied that there *is* some influence, in the presence of some players, over and above the physical aspects of the game, indicating the intellectual struggle going on.

"We may be taken to task for singling out Marshall. If so, here is an illustration of the soundness of our position, from *The Eagle*: Dr. L. W. Pearson, of Brooklyn, was present at the time Marshall was paired with Lasker, and had the pleasure of witnessing that memorable encounter. 'The day before the game,' said the doctor, 'I was with Marshall at Versailles, and he then conversed with me regarding the plan of campaign he had mapped out for himself in anticipation of his long looked-for meeting with the World's Champion. He told me that he proposed to play his opponent's own favorite game, remarking at the same time that he was more likely to surprise him at the game wherein he considered himself safe than at any other. Marshall also calculated on the probability of over-confidence on the part of the Champion, and, as the sequel proved, his judgment was excellent. I admired his enthusiasm and pluck, and encouraged him to the best of my ability. He was very anxious to please his friends in America by the success of his efforts.'

"All this brings up an utterance of Bro. Devide, which we always believed had the true philosophic ring. He said, in effect: 'It is a good thing to have a good knowledge of Chess, but it adds much to that to have a good knowledge of psychology.' That is just Mr. Marshall's accomplishment in the case just cited."

HOW MARSHALL "SMASHED" BURN.

Notes by Reichelm.

We have seen how Marshall had the Petroff up his sleeve when second player [with Pillsbury], but we know that he was equally well provided when he had the attack, for Lasker was one of his victims, and, so far as a specific variation is concerned, more especially with Burn and Marco. The game with Burn, who is one of Europe's great players, runs:

MARSHALL. *White.*	BURN. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3
3 Q Kt—B 3	K Kt—B 3
4 B—Kt 5	B—K 2
5 P—K 3	Castles
6 Kt—B 3	P—Q Kt 3

At this point Kt—K 5 may be played with safety.

7 B—Q 3	B—Kt 2
8 P x P	P x P
9 B x Kt	B x B

Now the deck is cleared for his now famous onslaught of the Rook's Pawn.

10 P—K R 4	P—Kt 3

To head off the threat B x P ch, Kt—Kt 5 ch, etc.

11 P—R 5	R—K sq

Black's relatively best resource is K—Kt 2. If then P—R 6 ch, its fire is for the moment withdrawn, and if P x P, R P x P, Black is prepared for R—R sq.

12 P x P	R P x P
13 Q—B 2	B—Kt 2

K—Kt 2 was best.

14 B x B	P x B
15 Q x P	Kt—Q 2
16 Kt—Kt 5	Q—B 3
17 R—R 8 ch	K x R
18 Q mates	

The Field, London, has this comment on Black's 10th move. "A bad move; P—K R 3 is compulsory. The immediate attack with 7 P—K R 4 need not be feared, and in the mean time Black gets time for R—K sq, or any other move accordingly.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

MARSHALL. *White.*	MARCO. *Black.*	MARSHALL. *White.*	MARCO. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	13 Kt—K 5	B x Kt
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	14 P x B	Q—Kt 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	15 Q—B 3	Q x K P
4 B—Kt 5	B—K 2	16 Castles QR	K—Kt 2
5 P—K 3	P—Q Kt 3	17 Q—R 3	Kt—B 3
6 Kt—B 3	B—Kt 2	18 P—B 4 (d)	Q—K 3
7 B—Q 3	Castles (a)	19 Q—R 6 ch	K—B 3
8 P x P	P x P	20 Q—Kt 5 ch	K—Kt 2
9 B x Kt	B x B	21 P—B 5	Q—K 4
10 P—K R 4	P—Kt 3 (b)	22 P—B 6 ch	Q x P
11 P—R 5	P—B 4	23 Q—R 6 ch	Resigns.
12 R P x P	R P x P (c)		

Notes from The B. C. M. and The Evening Post.

(a) The right move is Q Kt—Q 2.

(b) This move opens the Rook's file, after which Black's game can not be saved. But P—K R 3 is equally weakening, and would be met by P—K Kt 4.

(c) The decisive error. He should have taken with B P, and White could not continue as in the text. If 13 Q—B 2, Q—K 2, etc.—*E. P.*

(d) The winning move. It is noteworthy that Burn lost with the same variation against Marshall in 17 moves. The fact that Marco played it can only be explained on the assumption that he analyzed it and thought the attack unsound. He very likely overlooked this move in his calculation.

The Composite Game.

Ruy Lopez.

White.	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—K B 3
4 Castles	Kt x P
5 P—Q 4	P—Q 4
6 Q—K 2	P x P
7 B—K Kt 5	B—K 2
8 B x B	Q x B
9 Kt x P	B—Q 2
10 B x Kt	

The Rev. A. J. Dysterheft, St. Clair, Minn., sends White's 9th move, Kt x P.

The long delay in getting the moves has almost, if not altogether, destroyed the interest in this game. Players should send their moves as soon as possible, and, as we have suggested, the reason for making the move selected.

Mr. C. B. Bird, Wausau, Wis., in sending Black's 9th, says: "This seems to be the only move." The Rev. Th. Eggen, Madison, Wis., plays 10 B x Kt in order to "preclude the necessity of retreat and to enable White the better to develop his pieces."

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